NARRATIVE
OF THE
SCARCITY OF 1873-74
IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Beginning and development of distress

The rains of 1873 began in the North Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty and this fact added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this wherever rice is the main crop would be scarcity and distress No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state [illegible] the districts and on the prospects for the coming season Replies to this circular [illegible] in December and January It was at once seen that for the Agra [illegible] [illegible] and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear and that of the other three plains divisions that of Benares had suffered most The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for The extent of distress was, [illegible] great hopes were built upon the rabi [illegible] most completely are also those where [illegible] crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist [illegible] has been cut [illegible] the ground in which the rice had perished was as hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown As the cold season advanced it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes *first* those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Ghazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resemble the western districts of Bengal and *second* the Bundelkhand districts in the south,—Banda, Hamirpur Jhansi Jalaun and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur all of which have suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners are in a state of chronic distress In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later [illegible] They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and [illegible] works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

Winter rains.

2. Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christmas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length in the first week of February the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine.

Inspection of eastern districts by Special Famine Commission.

3. The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be general and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a comprehensive view of their condition. Messrs. Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their reports (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Benares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Ghazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase, which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile, other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted, and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemind[illegible]d ryots for the purchase of rice seed to the extent, if needful, of a lak[illegible] half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procu[illegible]m Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnish[illegible] the Collector with a certificate,

and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs 43 209, and in Gorakhpur Rs 91,471 In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader [illegible]

to import grain for sale at their own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported

4 This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular It was thought probable that the distress would last till the autumn crops (especially the rice) were ripe and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest however diminished the distress considerably The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Ghazipur where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3 000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer were everywhere closed In Gorakhpur and Basti distress may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,[illegible] in the former and 28,000 in the latter district But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase One reason for this was that the rabi outturn though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Ghazipur, and in the sub Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small By the end of the month there were 91 000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84 000 in Basti But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at On the other hand there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them

Ultimate extent of distress

5 Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of

Visit of Lieutenant-Governor to eastern districts.

The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, was the correct one, and that there was not really

physically incapable, and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poorhouse

3rd—Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor, and

4th—Persons who on account of caste or other feeling or prejudices should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment

7 Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May About this time wages were reduced by one fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of the month the last relief work was closed In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates

Closing of relief works.

8 These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines It *appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers* In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after *attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at* a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief

General conclusions.

9 For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told Here distress was due, not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873 In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works

Distress in the southern districts South Mirzapur

had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudhi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of laborers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun.

10. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the end of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun about the end of April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerously attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhansi relief works came to an end in the second week of July; and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

Workhouses.

11. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200; October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall off in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. In Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers

gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed

12 During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course The dearness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year, but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers In 1874 in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop there was of course no such fresh supply The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three quarters from April to June In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873 74

Prices.

13 In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government By that Department a Resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles —The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed The maximum daily rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these

Rates of wages on relief works generally

	Adult man	Child above 10	Child 10 and under
	oz	oz	oz
Flour ..	16	12	8
Vegetables	4	2	2

[illegible] could purchase [illegible] of the standard [illegible] were to be [illegible] of Government. By the scale laid down by this Resolution wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in Gorakhpur and Basti were in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna—

Man.	Woman.	Child.	Infant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

and in [illegible] where four pice equal one anna,

Man.	Woman.	Child.	Infant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

and at the end of February they were reduced to

Man.	Woman.	Child.	Infant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In Basti on the 1st April the rates were

Man.	Woman.	Child.	Infant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice or one anna and the allowance for non-working children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the [illegible] rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the [illegible] rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three and two pice, and on the [illegible] in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the [illegible] rates were adopted in Basti and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

[illegible] In making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs [illegible] as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakhpur and Basti were each increased by Rs [illegible], a grant of Rs. [illegible] was made for [illegible] and Rs [illegible] more were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the [illegible] of April the sums shown in the margin were sanctioned in addition to former grants, and on the [illegible] of June a final grant of Rs. [illegible] was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed but the

[illegible]

		Rs.
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Total	..	[illegible]

[illegible]

		Rs.
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Total	..	[illegible]

District reports which are printed with this state the expenditure as follows —

	Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State	Expenditure on poorhouses &c., met from the charitable relief fund
	Rs	Rs
Gorakhpur,	3 40 195	10 894
Basti,	4 [illegible],357	9 697
Ghazipur	13 116	6 900
Mirzapur	40 239	--
Banda,	13 249	6 026
Hamirpur	9 145	6 221
Jalaun	8 893	---
Jhansi,	925	295
Total	8,5[illegible] 319	37 973

15 The relief works were intended for the support of the ablebodied poor The North West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden Accordingly, as on former occasions a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government The amount thus collected was Rs 63 988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs 13,037, for the favourable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the Committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations , and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in work houses almost met all the requirements of the case The Committee s report is printed as an Appendix, it will be seen that the sums shown in it as expenditure from the charitable relief fund differ somewhat from those shown in the district reports, which are of later date

Charitable relief.

16 The above remarks contain all that His Honor considers it necessary to say of the scarcity of 1873 74, regarded from a provincial point of view The district reports, especially that of Gorakhpur, comprise all the detailed information that can be required, and the following paras sum up briefly what was done in each district —

Mr Lumsden s report gives a very full and clear account of the condition of the district, the causes of the distress, and the range of prices Common rice which is the staple food of the northern part of the district, stood at 10 or 11 seers from January to August, but no other grain was sold at what may be called famine prices , barley never fell below 13 seers, nor gram, except for a short interval, below 14 Relief works were opened at the end of January and in February,—(1) in the northern or Maharajganj Tahsil, where the main crop is rice, and which had therefore suffered most severely , (2) in and about the city , (3) in the south west part of the district, on the great embankment known as the Tuckerbund On the first of these works the numbers averaged about 12 000 in March, 40,000 in April, and 41,000 in May In the works round the city the numbers never much exceeded 7 000 At the Tuckerbund and another work near it 7,300 were employed in March, 16,500 in April, and over 19,000 in May The

Gorakhpur

average number in May on all the works was 78,000, and the maximum reached in that month was 89,000. Early in June these great masses melted away rapidly on the first appearance of the rains, and the works were all closed by the middle of the month, having cost altogether Rs. 3,20,444. Three workhouses took their place: one was established in the city, where was the greatest collection of permanent poor; one in the north, where distress was severest; and one in the east at Kasia; both the latter were but little used. The average at Gorakhpur never exceeded 1,000, and hardly rose above 200 at the other two places. The workhouses were closed in September, the total expenditure on them having been Rs. 7,353. Besides this, Rs. 5,865 were expended from private subscriptions on poorhouses established earlier in the year and superseded by the workhouses, and Rs. 513 in relief to "pardah-nashin" women ; Rs. 4,700 was the cost of keeping up hospitals for the poorhouse and workhouse sick ; Rs. 91,471 were given as advances for purchasing rice for seed grain. Altogether the cost of the relief works of all sorts was to Government Rs. 3,40,195, and the sum of Rs. 10,894 was further expended from the funds of the Charitable Relief Committee.

Basti.

17. In Basti the first relief work—the road from Basti to Bansi—was opened on the 22nd January. Throughout February the numbers averaged about 5,000 a day; in March they were over 8,000; by the end of April they rose to nearly 35,000, and they stood at about this figure through May. In June they rapidly fell to 6,500. The next work opened was the road from Basti to Minhdawal undertaken at the end of February. The numbers in March were about 5,000 a day, in April they rose to 35,000, in May to 50,000, and in June they fell suddenly to 7,000. The Domariaganj road was begun in March, and in May it employed 30,000 laborers. The Basti-Faizabad road was taken up in May, and during that month the numbers averaged 7,000. On the road from Basti to Nepal no less than 30,000 people were employed throughout May. The rapidity of the dispersion of the people is shown by this fact, that while the number on all the works in the last week of May were 127,000, in the third week of June they were 25,000. The total cost of these works was Rs. 4,28,557. The two workhouses were opened in June and closed in October, and their total cost was Rs. 9,637. The necessarily imperfect report sent up from this district does not show the average daily number of inmates.

Ghazipur.

18. The Collector's report gives an interesting but rather highly colored account of the difficulties he had to encounter in his district, its over-population, and the chronic struggle of its laboring poor for bread. The rice crop, the failure of which was almost universal, is estimated to cover about one-seventh of the cultivated area of the whole district, and this failure came on the top of a series of bad seasons. The price of wheat stood at about $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers in October, 1873, barley and gram at 14 and 15 seers, and they remained low till the rabi harvest came in. Several relief works were opened early in February and employed about 2,000 persons a day in that month and March, but with the reaping of the harvest the numbers fell to less than 1,000, and they were finally closed in July, having cost Rs. 13,116. No regular poorhouse was established, but an existing one supported by the

Municipality at Ghazipur was enlarged, and much gratuitous relief was distributed in grain and cash throughout the district The cost of this was about Rs 6,900 up to the end of October, 1874

Mirzapur

19 In the south of Mirzapur (Robertsganj and Dudhi) wheat stood in October and November at about 12 to 14 seers, barley at 14 to 16, and rice at 11 to 12 With the end of March and the harvest gathered, all grains rose to an easier level except rice, which remained almost as dear till August A great number of small relief works were set on foot in December and January, the population being too scattered and small to congregate anywhere in large numbers The average daily attendance was between 2,000 and 3,000 in January, but fell off rapidly after the 15th March, and the works were closed on the 21st of June The total expenditure was Rs 25,136 Besides this, Rs 21,103 were expended in advances to zemindars and cultivators for seed grain and food, and to banias to help them to buy grain Much of this has since been repaid, and almost all is recoverable

Banda.

20. The rains ended in Banda on the 9th September, but no severe distress was felt till the beginning of February. Prices were not high then, for barley never fell below 16 seers, or gram below 20 seers per rupee, but the cessation of hired employment in the fields threw many of the poorer classes out of work Three relief works were opened in February, the maximum attendance was in March, when the numbers rose to above 7,000 a day, they diminished greatly when the rabi harvest set in, and the works were closed by the end of June Besides these works, 21 poorhouses were opened, the earliest of which were started in February At these about 1,000 persons received daily relief in April (the maximum, 1,700, being reached in the first w[illegible] of that month) the numbers diminished rapidly after the rains set in, and the poorhouses were closed in October The total expenditure on public works was Rs 13,249, on poorhouses Rs 6,026

Hamirpur

21 At Hamirpur signs of distress were observed earlier The [illegible] of wheat never fell below 13½ seers, or gram [illegible] 18 seers per rupee In December and January [illegible] were set in hand in order to provide relief, later on the number [illegible] to ten They were all closed by the 20th July, the average number of persons employed was 1,100, and the highest number [illegible] the last week of May Six poorhouses were also opened [illegible] ance at which was 434, and the last was closed on the [illegible] cost of the relief works was Rs 9,145, and of the [illegible]

Jalaun and Jhansi.

22 In Jalaun there was really no [illegible] work was opened, more [illegible] sity, and only about [illegible] poorhouse was started Jhansi, however [illegible] condition, and though prices were fairly* low [illegible] good, there was a considerable amount of [illegible] in the eastern part of the district. [illegible] closed on 14th July, the average attendance [illegible] the total expenditure was Rs. 6 [illegible] several places, but were very little [illegible] a day being relieved at any time the cost of [illegible]

* The maximum price of wheat was 14 [illegible] 15

APPENDICES.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

No 77.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF GORAKHPUR,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

Dated Gorakhpur, the 8th December, 1874

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the special report on famine and relief operations called for by G O No 643A, dated 6th October

2 *Past famines*—The Benares Division generally, and specially the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, have hitherto enjoyed a wonderful immunity from famine The famine of 1176 Fasli (A D 1769) is indeed said to have effected the Gorakhpur District severely, but no reliable statistics pertaining to this period are available

3 During the present century the famines which have visited the North-Western Provinces have been, comparatively speaking, little felt in this district

4 In the year 1803 04 a famine was anticipated in Gorakhpur owing to the failure of the rains during the latter half of August 1803 no rain having fallen from the 18th August to the 6th September and comparatively little before that date An opportune fall of rain however in September saved the late rice crop, and enabled the rabi sowings to be completed under the most favorable circumstances During the latter months of the year a considerable export of grain from this district to the reserved dominions of the Nawab Vazir took place, and all fear of famine would seem to have passed away No remissions of revenue or other measures of relief were necessary

5 The year 1809-10 has been characterised as a year of ' extreme drought in this district, but nothing like famine or even acute distress would appear to have been felt

6 Again in the great famine of 1837-38 Gorakhpur would appear to have enjoyed perfect immunity from distress, as indeed did all the eastern districts of the Benares Division No mention is to be found of Gorakhpur in the famine records of this period, nor was any special remission of revenue granted

7 Similarly in the famine of 1860-61, which was chiefly confined to the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions, Gorakhpur escaped entirely, the season being quite an average one in this district

8 The famine year of 1864 65, as far as Gorakhpur is concerned, has never been characterised as more than a year of "drought." No special measures were found necessary, no remission or suspension of land revenue Prices ruled rather high, and emigration received a stimulus Beyond this there was nothing abnormal in the state of the district calling for remark

9 During the years 1860-61 and 1861-65 I was engaged in the settlement of this district and am therefore in a position to write of its condition during those years from personal knowledge of the facts

10 Of all past famines that of 1868-69 would appear to have been most felt in this district The average fall of rain during that year (25 2) is the most scanty fall on record, and much below that of the past season (32 1) During 1868-69 also the price of those grains which are the staple food of the poorer classes reached figures

little short of the prices-current during the worst months of the year under report. Notwithstanding this, in the famine records of this year it is officially declared that "Gorakhpur and Basti escaped almost entirely;" and the fact that no relief works were started, no suspensions or remissions of revenue asked for, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was not excessive, may be accepted as sufficient proof that, notwithstanding as great a failure in the rains and the prevalence of almost equally high prices during 1868-69, the distress felt that year was altogether insignificant compared with that prevalent during the past year.

11. *Season of* 1868-69 *compared with* 1873-74.—How, then, was it that with prices only a trifle higher than in 1868-69, and with an average—taking the district as a whole—6·9 inches more rain, the past year has been one of such general and intense distress,—distress which, but for the measures of relief adopted by Government, must have resulted in much loss of life, and in an immense extent of land being for a time at least thrown out of cultivation?

12. It will not, I think, be out of place, before entering upon the narrative which is the main subject of this report, to attempt to answer the above question, for it must be admitted that the question is one which might not unreasonably be asked by any one unacquainted with, and sceptical as to the *reality* of, the intense distress and suffering lately prevalent in this district.

13. *First*, then, it must be borne in mind that in 1868-69, the *September* rains, which were abundant, came in time to save at least half the spring rice in the district, whereas during the past year the September rains failed almost entirely,—the consequence being that whereas in 1868-69 there was only "a large failure of winter rice and a partial failure of spring rice," during the past year there was a *total* failure of winter rice and nothing like half an average outturn in the case of spring rice.

Secondly,—In 1868-69 the rainfall was most abundant in the northern and eastern portions of the district, where rice is the staple crop; whereas during the past year it was these very portions of the district where the failure of the crops was most complete.

Thirdly,—The failure of the September rains during the past year affected most seriously the extent of rabi cultivation, nearly a third of the area usually devoted to rabi cultivation lying fallow. In 1868-69, the rainfall of September, while it saved half the spring rice and a considerable portion of the jarhan, at the same time enabled the cultivators to sow a large extent of rabi land which this year lay fallow. The records of 1868-69 show distinctly that nothing like the extent of rabi land lay fallow during that year, as was left uncultivated during 1873-74 for want of the necessary moisture. Mr. Clifford, the then Collector of this district, I find, estimated the extent of such fallow land at 7 per cent. only.

Fourthly,—The year 1873-74 was preceded by several bad seasons, in each of which either the rabi or kharif harvest was much below the average, and there was consequently comparatively little grain in store in the district.

Fifthly,—The failure in the rice crop of this district during the past year was accompanied by a similar failure in the surrounding districts of Bengal and Nipal, which was not the case in 1868-69.

14. To sum up, then, in a few words, the outturn both of the kharif and rabi harvest of 1868-69, although bad, was immeasureably superior to that of 1873-74. The high prices current in the former year were chiefly due to the extensive exportation of grain to other famine-stricken tracts, not so much to the failure of the crops in this district. The cultivators and zemindars had grain to sell, and the higher prices they obtained for it made up to a great extent for the smaller outturn, and enabled both these classes to continue to afford employment to the day laboring class; and although the prices of such grain, as wheat and barley, were for some time as high in 1868-69 as they ever were in 1873-74, yet the price of common rice—which, it is well known, is the staple food

of the people of this district—never exceeded 12 seers 4 chittacks per rupee in the former year, whereas from January to August 1874 it was selling at rates varying from 10 seers 8 chittacks to 11 seers 6 chittacks per rupee

15 *Description of the season*—Before tracing the history of the scarcity from its beginning to its close in this district, it will be well to give a brief description of the season and of the general results of the kharif and rabi harvests For this purpose I may here quote certain paragraphs from my Revenue Administration Report for the year —

Para 3—"The rains of 1873 commenced rather later than usual in the second week of June, and no rain fell after the 20th September, 1873

Para 4—"The average fall throughout the district was only 32 1 against 55 4 during the preceding year the average of the past five years being, as shown in the margin, 51 5

Year	Rainfall
1868 69	25 2
1869 70 ..	52 4
1870 71	57 4
1871 72 .	67 3
1872 73 .	55 4
Total ...	257 7
Average ...	51 5

Para 5—"Not only was the fall of rain scanty, but it was at the same time unseasonable The kharif sowings were long delayed for want of rain when the rain did set in, the spring rice in those fields which had been sown early gave promise of an excellent outturn, the young plants grew rapidly, and had shot into ear before any apprehension was felt At this critical time, however, the rains failed, the '*Magha Nakshatra*,' on which the success of the spring rice crop so much depends, had yielded no rain when these crops began to be harvested, and the result was that the fields sown before the commencement of the rains (called '*Pahila Bawaj*') yielded from three to five maunds per bigha, where at one time fifteen maunds had been expected, and the fields sown after the first fall of rain (called '*Pachila Bawaj*') dried up and withered without even coming into ear The early cessation of the rains was fatal to the jarhan or winter rice, which except here and there by the edge of tals and jhils, was a complete failure throughout the district

Para 6—"These two crops—spring rice and winter rice—are the kharif staples of this district,—four-fifths* of the total kharif area being devoted to their cultivation At best the spring rice outturn was not more than six or seven annas and without, therefore, considering the comparative failure of many of the less important crops in portions of the district, the miserable outturn in the case of these two crops alone at once reduced the produce of the kharif harvest to about a seven-anna share of the outturn of a good year

* Of this, one third may be put down as winter rice and two thirds spring rice

Para 7—"The only kharif crops which yielded an average outturn were *kodo*, *marua* *jowar*, *sanwan*, *tangan*, and *bajra* crops, which are cultivated to a very limited extent in this district, the total failure of which would scarcely have been felt and in the case of which, an average outturn could have no perceptible effect in neutralizing the consequences of a failure of the main staples

Para 8—"The failure of the kharif was, of course, felt the *most* in those portions of the district where spring and winter rice are most extensively cultivated On this account the northern portion of the district included in the Maharajganj Tahsil, suffered most severely Here there is little or no rabi cultivation, except the inferior pulses and oilseeds, which are sown as a second crop after the early rice has been reaped The entire area almost is devoted to rice cultivation; and the failure of the latter, combined with the loss of the rabi crop which could not be sown on account of the dryness and hardness of the soil (six annas in the rupee only were sown with rabi in this tahsil), but for the thinness of the population, and the fact that there was a considerable stock of grain in store—the unexported surplus of the preceding season—would have rendered imperative more extensive measures of relief than under the circumstances it was found necessary to adopt

* * * * * * *

Para. 10.—"The area sown with rabi throughout the district was much under the average, owing to the entire failure of the late rains and the deficiency of water in the ponds, jhils, and nalas, which are the staple sources of irrigation in this district. About a third of the area sown was artificially irrigated before the seed could be sown.

Para. 11.—"Taking the district as a whole, and regarding the area usually sown with rabi crops as one rupee, the area actually sown this year represented eleven annas. Extraordinary exertions were made by the cultivators to irrigate the rabi sown, by digging kucha wells and excavating channels to convey the water from the large jhils where there was an abundant supply.

Para. 12.—"The cold-weather rains came very late (beginning of February), when the people were becoming almost hopeless. They did immense good, and in the case of those wheat and barley lands which had previously been partially irrigated secured a bumper outturn.

Para. 13.—"Arhar and peas suffered severely, especially the latter, from frost in January. In the month of March slight damage was done to barley and arhar in one or two localities by hail. A limited tract in the Maharajganj Tahsil suffered the most in this way: but as a general remission of a portion of the land-revenue had been deemed necessary in this tahsil on account of the general failure of the kharif and rabi harvests, it was not deemed expedient to propose any special measure of relief, even in the case of those villages which suffered most severely from hail.

Para. 14.—"The gram, linseed, and masur crops, which were not artificially irrigated, and depended entirely on the cold-weather rains, were very short on the area sown, and the latter was under half the usual area. Taking the rabi harvest as a whole, however, the outturn on the area sown was good, very much better than could have been hoped for in December and January: the wheat crop in particular was specially fine, and turned out remarkably well in the threshing-floor, the grain being very large and heavy.

Para. 15.—"The short area sown, however, must be borne in mind in writing of the outturn of the harvest; and keeping this in view, and the wretched outturn in unirrigated land, the general result of the harvest may be put down as half an average crop. This is, of course, speaking of the district *as a whole*, but in the Maharajganj Tahsil, where '*chaumas*' rabi is rarely met, my calculation is that while the kharif harvest did not yield more than one-fourth of the outturn of a good year, the rabi harvest fell very much short of even that figure, and could not fairly be put down at more than a two-anna crop."

16. *Narrative of scarcity.*—I now proceed to trace the history of the scarcity in this district from its commencement in November 1873.

17. Early in the season it became manifest that if this district escaped actual famine, the season would be at best one of very high prices and much distress among the poorer clases.

18. Large exports of grain to Bengal began about October: prices rose however so rapidly in this district that the export trade gradually diminished, and about the end of January grain began to be imported from Oudh and the western districts.

19. Without any very marked symptom of actual distress being visible in October and November, beyond the increased activity of the emigration recruiters and the greater success attending their operation, with a slight increase in the number of beggars met with in the city and larger bazars, prices continued to rise steadily; and the winter rains keeping off, the cultivators began to lose heart.

20. Arrangements had been made to give employment to all seeking it in carrying out the ordinary annual repairs of kucha roads; and it was because there was no unusual rush of people for employment of this description, that, on receiving sanction on the 20th December, 1873, to start relief works tentatively, I reported that for the

present I did not see any necessity for starting special works of this description, although it was not improbable they would be required later in the season

21 Early in January a slight demand for employment by the day laboring and artizan classes in the city began to be apparent, and the number of feeble-bodied beggars in the vicinity of the city, including many lame, blind, aged, and sick—both men and women—had increased to such an extent, that on the 12th January I wrote to the Secretary to Government, suggesting whether it would not be advisable to start something in the shape of a poor-house in the station to supplement private charity, as it was not likely this class would get their usual dole from the natives by begging from house to house in such hard times In the same letter I intimated my intention of starting certain relief works tentatively, after consultation with Colonel Davidson, Superintending Engineer, who was expected at Gorakhpur on the 14th January

22 Later in January the arhar and pea crops were seriously and irretrievably damaged by frost, especially in the Padrauna, Deoria, and Bansgaon Tahsils, in which nearly half the former crop and one-fourth of the latter were reported to have been destroyed This was reported to Government in my demi-official letter of the 18th January, in which I mentioned certain other symptoms of distress, and intimated that, in consultation with Colonel Davidson, it had been arranged to start works at relief rates* on the Gorakhpur and Fyzabad road, in the vicinity of the city where the symptoms of distress had been most marked

* Men, 6 pice
Women .. 4 pice.
Children 3 pice.

23 On the 19th January I received a demi-official letter from the Secretary to Government, informing me that in His Honor s opinion the facts described by me in my letter of the 12th idem were not symptomatic of any great distress, but that I must be on the alert, and prepared to take measures for relief if any class was on the verge of starving In the same letter I was informed that if private subscriptions were raised for the infirm, Government would double the amount, and that this would be a fair test of the severity of the pressure

24 On the 25th January I reported still further damage done by frost to the arhar and pea crops in the Padrauna and Bansgaon Tahsils, the continued absence of rain, a considerable rise in prices in the city, an unexpected rush of people to the relief work opened in the vicinity of the city, the starting of special works for the unemployed poor by several of the well to-do zemindars of the district, and I at the same time reported further symptoms of distress wh ch had been observed especially in the north of the district.

25 In ordinary seasons even the latter half of January and first half of February is a slack time both with agriculturists and with those classes who live by daily labor Besides sweeping the rice fields with besoms, and sifting the sweepings to collect stray grains of paddy—a practice wh ch had already become common—infirm men, women, and children now took to gathering the seeds of grass and trefoil on the waste lands, and hunting in the fields and jungles for wild pot herbs

26 Colonel Davidson, who had visited both Nichlaul and Lotan, corroborated the prevalence of symptoms of distress and destitution among the poorer classes, which had been observed by myself and my subordinates, and indeed had begun to be reported from all quarters

27 The starting of relief works on the Lotan and Nichlaul roads in the northern portion of the district was accordingly determined on, and the proposed arrangements reported to Government in my demi-official of the 25th January

28 The propriety of starting a special relief work for the city poor, for whom sufficient employment could not be found on the work already started on the Fyzabad road, was also advocated.

29. In the same letter I reported having convened a public meeting on the 23rd January, 1874, with reference to His Honor's offer to double any sum raised by private subscriptions for the relief of the helpless and destitute poor who were unable to labor on relief works; that monthly subscriptions aggregating over Rs. 300 had been subscribed at the meeting; that a committee had been appointed to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and that a monthly sum of at least Rs. 500 would be raised by private subscriptions for the relief of this class.

30. During the week ending 31st January increasing symptoms of distress were reported all over the district, both by my subordinates, by native gentlemen, and by European planters and grantees. In a letter received from Mr. Warren of Gopalpur, on the 27th January, offering to assist me in the supervision of relief works, he wrote,—"I can assure you that distress is very great, and that people will soon be starving. I have commenced the digging and deepening of three large tanks, but even that work will only allow a few out of a multitude to gain a scanty subsistence." At this time a sudden rice in prices, especially in the price of common rice, took place: the price of the latter rising from 13 seers to 10 seers 15 chittacks and 11 seers per rupee,—prices quite as high as those prevailing at the time in the adjoining districts of Saran and Champaran.

31. This sudden rise in prices tended very much to increase distress among the poorer classes. Both Messrs. Spedding and Stoker gave very gloomy accounts of the state of these classes in the Bansgaon Tahsil. Wherever we went the able-bodied were now found clamorous for employment, and the bazars and roads, especially in the vicinity of the station, were now lined with aged, infirm, and diseased beggars calling loudly for charity,—the emaciated condition of many of them affording ample proof of the physical suffering and privation they were enduring.

32. These facts were reported in my demi-official of the 1st February, in which I also intimated that arrangements were being made for starting a relief work on the "Tuckerbund" embankment on the Benares road in the Bansgaon Tahsil,—a work which Colonel Davidson had approved of, as being one of the most useful that could be put in hand: further, that the charitable distribution of cooked food to the aged and infirm poor unable to labor on relief works, was to commence at the sudder station on the morning of the day I wrote. In the same letter I suggested the necessity of attaching a hospital apprentice to each relief work, as under existing circumstances the numbers were likely to increase, and on the approach of the hot season an outbreak of sickness in an epidemic form was not improbable.

33. On the 2nd February, I was informed demi-officially of His Honor's approval of my proceedings in starting relief works, and that subsequent orders would be communicated with respect to the purchase of grain—a measure which I had suggested might be necessary if the export trade continued.

34. On the 8th February I was able to report an ample fall of rain throughout the district on the nights of the 1st and 5th idem, which, although it had come rather late, was still likely to do much good to the rabi crops, and had opened a door for employment to the agricultural classes in preparing the land for sugar-cane. Our future prospects were much improved by this rainfall, but little actual benefit from it could be looked for until the rabi crop was harvested.

35. It was about this time that the rise in prices, already referred to, had the effect of almost putting an entire stop to the export of grain, and simultaneously the cheaper sorts of food grain began to be largely imported from Khairagarh and other districts in Oudh.

36. Complaints of distress and suffering being very prevalent in the Bansgaon Tahsil, where the Tuckerbund relief works had not yet been started, continued to come in. Mr. Spedding, who was at this time engaged in summary settlement work on the banks of the Gogra, reported that numbers of people had taken to the Diwara

lands, and were there eking out a subsistence by winnowing the grass seeds He also stated his opinion that the time had now come when a relief work was absolutely required to afford the means of subsistence to the poor in this portion of the district, and also urged the opening of a poor-house for the charitable distribution of food to the feeble and aged poor at either Barhalganj or Gola

37 Arrangements were accordingly hurried on for starting the Tuckerbund or Kauriram relief work, and Government was informed that it would be started within the week

38 At the close of the second week in February, I was able to report very material benefit having been done to the rabi crops from the fall of rain at the beginning of the month, and that the arhar fields, which had been only partially injured by frost, were throwing out fresh leaves and blossoms A tour I then made in the Kasia subdivision satisfied me that with favorable weather until the rabi was harvested no relief works would be required in that portion of the district indeed, as a tentative measure, I directed the payment of the laborers employed on the repairs of kucha roads in the Kasia subdivision, at the rates paid in the special relief works which had been started in the vicinity of the city and in the north of the district. The result, however, was that no one would accept work at these rates, and to have the repairs carried out, the ordinary rates had to be reverted to Nothing could have better gauged the measure of distress prevalent in different parts of this district in the Bansgaon Tahsil, in the vicinity of the city, and in the north of the district, the people—men, women, and children—were flocking to the relief works, where they were paid 6, 4, and 3 pice respectively per diem, while in the east of the district an attempt to introduce these rates led to a general strike among the same class of laborers The reasons for the greater prevalence and severity of distress in these portions of the district do not pertain to the narrative of the scarcity, and will be noticed further on

39 Towards the close of February the great benefit the rabi crops had derived from the rain became more manifest in the altered appearance of the fields, the improvement being greater even than could have been hoped for, which was in a great measure owing to the very seasonable weather which followed the rainfall

40 During a march from Kasia to Gagha in the Bansgaon Tahsil, I was so convinced of the improvement in the prospects of the rabi harvest, that in writing on the 23rd February, I reported that the outturn would in all probability be half as much again as could have been hoped for before the rain fell

41 The village mahajans, who had hitherto been holding back, now began to give advances on the security of the crops, and the people became more hopeful A steady import of Indian corn and the coarser food grains from Oudh continued, and this, with the improved prospects of the coming harvest, prevented a further rise in prices which indeed, except in the case of common rice, the price of which continued to rise until the middle of June, had a slightly downward tendency.

42 At this time a supposed death from starvation was reported, but whether the child whose body was recovered from a well had really died from starvation could not be satisfactorily ascertained

43 The general improvement in the rabi crops, and the steady import which had set in from Oudh, led me to report to Government that "there should now be no risk of the supply of grain being insufficient for the local consumption, although the Maharajganj Tahsil would have to be supplied by other portions of the district."

44 On the 1st March I reported the opening of the city relief work in the vicinity of the jail, which attracted over 2,000 laborers, that the relief works previously started continued to be largely attended, but chiefly by women and children, and that no other relief works would be required, at least not until some time after the rabi harvest. At this time the pea crop had almost been gathered in, and in the south of

the district the earlier fields of the rabi cereals had begun to be harvested. Provided no damage was done by hail or untimely rain, taking the district as a whole, I now anticipated a 12-anna outturn on the area sown.

45. On the 2nd March the members of the Famine Commission entered this district, and were met by me at Barhalganj. As they submitted a special report to Government on the then condition of this district, and the extent and severity of the distress they met with during their tour through the worst portions of it in the month of March, it would seem unnecessary for me here to enter minutely into details already given in their report.

46. During the first week of March the harvest became general in the south of the district: this however had little (if any) perceptible effect on the numbers attending the relief works: a slight fall in prices however took place, except in the north of the district. This I attributed to the small stock of grain in store in that portion of the district, and the very limited extent of land under rabi cultivation.

47. Grain had already begun to be imported into the Maharajganj Tahsil from other parts of the district by private dealers; and in writing on the 9th March, while noticing this, and expressing my opinion that, taking the district as a whole, the outturn of the rabi harvest would be sufficient to meet the local consumption, I expressed some doubt whether it would be advisable to trust entirely to private enterprise for the import of a sufficient supply of grain into the northern portion of the district, and that it might be advisable to adopt the course suggested by the members of the Famine Commission, and supplement and stimulate private enterprise by making advances to suitable parties, on condition of their importing a certain quantity of grain into the larger bazars in the north of the district.

48. The threatened scarcity of jarhan rice seed was also brought to the notice of the Famine Commission and Government in my letter of the 9th March; and I recommended that either Government should make arrangements with the Nipal Darbar for the exchange of 100,000 maunds of wheat and barley for a similar quantity of jarhan seed, or else that advances should be given on liberal terms to zemindars to enable them to make their own arrangements for procuring the necessary seed-grain, which the latter assured me they could do.

49. At this time the number attending the relief works in the north of the district continued to increase (here there was next to no rabi on the ground to be harvested), and whatever may have been the case later, it was manifest to any one visiting the works and talking to the people, that at this period one and all laboring on these works were people who had actually been driven through sheer want to seek employment on them. For the correctness of this assertion, I may appeal with every confidence not only to the members of the Famine Commission but to every European and native gentleman, official and non-official, who visited these relief works during the month of March and the first half of April. I have deemed it right to notice this point here, because later in the season numbers resorted to the relief works who in my opinion need not have done so, and this was also reported to Government at the time. From this fact some have been inclined to question whether these relief works were ever really required, and whether the rates paid would not in ordinary seasons have attracted as large a crowd of applicants.

50. It is a matter of special satisfaction for me that the Famine Commission visited this district at the time they did, and were able, by personal inspection and intercourse with the people, to satisfy themselves of the severity of the distress, and the absolutely miserable and destitute condition of the people who flocked to the works. Had they come to the district seven weeks later, at which time no doubt large numbers (who need never have come on the works), having nothing else to do, and attracted by the rates, had begun to swell the numbers unnecessarily, they might have been misled as to the measure of distress which was prevalent in this district earlier in the season, and the necessity which existed for starting relief works.

51 It is altogether fallacious to suppose that the rates paid—six Gorakhpur pice to men, four to women, and three to children—would in ordinary years, in the months of February, March, and the first half of April, when the rabi harvesting operations are in full swing, attract any number of work people, not to say the crowds that flocked to the relief works at that period Later in the season, during the interval between the rabi harvest and the kharif seed time, which is the slack season both with the agricultural and the laboring classes, I admit that these rates would in ordinary years command the services of a large number of work-people in this district, but that these rates would not attract labourers earlier in the season was proved by my experiment in the Kasia subdivision, and may be proved again any year by attempting to get ordinary earthwork done at these rates during the months of February and March That the lowest rates of wage, sufficient to buy the bare means of subsistence, should at the slack season attract a great many people to such works who are not in absolute want, is an evil inherent in this system of relief, which cannot be got over, unless the power of rejecting applicants is given to the local officers, because it is a matter of fact that at such seasons of the year numbers will accept even the lowest rates of remuneration for such light work as can be got out of them, where large crowds are massed together, rather than sit idle, doing nothing and earning nothing, at their homes

52 To return to the narrative The increasing numbers attending the relief works early in March necessitated an addition to the ordinary district staff of Supervisors, which up to this period had only been strengthened by the appointment of one additional Supervisor, Mr Gush, and at the same time it was found necessary to open a special hospital in connection with the station poorhouse

53 Besides cases of actual disease many came for relief in such a debilitated, emaciated state, that unless they were provided with extra nourishment beyond the poorhouse diet, their lives could not possibly have been saved The sudder poorhouse hospital was opened on the 1st March, and a Native Doctor specially deputed to the district was sent to Kauriram where an hospital was opened for the sick on the Tuckerbund and Taraina bridge relief works

54 During the first week of March also another alleged death from starvation was reported an old woman of the mallah caste, who had long been in a debilitated, sickly state, and whose death was no doubt hastened by the privation she had endured To provide for such cases it was resolved with the approval of the Famine Commission, to open branch poorhouses at the head-quarters of each of the tahsils for the charitable distribution of food to the aged, infirm, and decrepit poor who were unable to labor on the relief works, and had not the strength to undertake the long journey to the sudder station These tahsil poorhouses, and that started by Mr Spedding at Gola, remained open until the relief works were closed, and the workhouse system took their place early in June

55 On the 15th March I had to report the occurrence of a hail storm in several parts of the district Considerable, but on the whole not important, damage was done to the rabi crops over a limited area fortunately, where the hail storm was the most severe, to the north of Maharajganj, there was little or no rabi on the ground, and on account of the general measure of relief in the shape of remission of land-revenue, which was subsequently resolved on, it was not found necessary to propose any special measure of relief in the case of those villages in the Maharajganj Tahsil which suffered most severely from the effects of the hail-storm

56 The number attending the relief works continued increasing, especially in the north of the district, and had about this time reached 18,000, two-thirds of this number being employed on the relief works in the north of the district. At this time food was being distributed to about 1,000 aged and infirm poor at the station poorhouse From further information gathered during my tour in the north of the district in my demi-official of the 15th March, with reference to the doubt I had expressed the previous week, as to whether it would be safe to trust to private enterprise for

the district the earlier fields of the rabi cereals had begun to be harvested. Provided no damage was done by hail or untimely rain, taking the district as a whole, I now anticipated a 12-anna outturn on the area sown.

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noticing this, and expressing my opinion that, taking the distri[illegible]nward tendency,
turn of the rabi harvest would be sufficient to me[illegible] with an upward tendency
some doubt whether it would be advisable
the import of a sufficient supply of [illegible]aged and infirm poor were being fed at the mufas-
that it might be advisable to [illegible] the tahsili head-quarters: and at the suggestion of the
Commission, and supp[illegible] an additional poorhouse was opened at Mithaura, in the vicinity
suitable parties, on [illegible] on the Nichlaul road, where the members of the Commission had
larger bazar[illegible] large number of emaciated and infirm people employed, who were really unfit
for work on the roads,

60. It was at the same time determined that a European officer should permanently be stationed at Mithaura, where there was a small bungalow belonging to the zemindar, in order both to exercise a general supervision of the relief works, to undertake the management of the poorhouse, and to be able to take immediate action in any emergency, as the state of the people in this portion of the district at this time appeared very critical. Until Mr. Stoker should return from examination leave, Mr. McMullin, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was accordingly deputed on this duty.

61. Up to this time the health of the people employed on the relief works had been remarkably good, there was little or no epidemic sickness, but a good many cases of fever and ague in the north of the district, which however is always endemic in these parts.

62. While in camp with the Famine Commission at Gopalpur in the north-west corner of the district, the demi-official sanction of Government was received to the granting of advances for the purchase of 150,000 maunds of grain for consumption, if required, in the northern portion of the district. To give effect to the orders of Government, and make the necessary arrangements with the city mahajans and others, I returned to Gorakhpur on the 20th March, the day on which the Famine Commission marched into the Basti District. What was done in the way of making advances and laying in a store of grain will be noticed further on,

63. On the 30th March I was in a position to report that the outturn of the rabi harvest promised to be fully equal to my estimate, and that over a 12-anna outturn on the area sown, taking the district as a whole, might be calculated on—the barley and wheat crop having turned out especially well in the threshing-floor, the grain being unusually fine, well developed, and heavy.

64. Prices at this time fell slightly, owing to the new grain having come into the market; but as the parties who had taken advances from Government began to make purchases, prices again rose.

51 It is altogether fallacious to suppose that the rates paid—six Gorakhpur pice *to men four to women, and three to children—would in ordinary years, in the months* of February, March, and the first half of April, when the rabi harvesting operations are in full swing attract any number of work people, not to say the crowds that flocked to the relief works at that period Later in the season, during the interval between the rabi harvest and the kharif seed time, which is the slack season both with the agricultural and day laboring classes, I admit that these rates would in ordinary years command the services of a large number of work-people in this district, but that these rates would not attract laborers earlier in the season was proved by my experiment in the Kasia subdivision, and may be proved again any year by attempting to get ordinary earthwork done at these *rates during the months of February and* March That the lowest rates of wage, sufficient to buy the bare means of subsistence, should at the slack season attract a great many people to such works who are not in absolute want, is an evil inherent in this system of relief, which cannot be got over, unless the power of rejecting applicants is given to the local officers because it is a matter of fact that at such seasons of the year numbers will accept even the lowest rates

[illegible] on for such light work as can be got out of them, where large crowds are contrary was [illegible] than sit idle, doing nothing and earning nothing, at their homes the relief fund to some of the [illegible] The increasing numbers attending the relief to forward all emaciated beggars found [illegible] tion to the ordinary district staff of Sunearest poorhouse, supplying them with food [illegible] [illegible]ened by the appointment of one

69 At this time I also caused the people employed [illegible] found necessary to open a Mithaura to be broken up into two separate independent gangs, [illegible] *crowding* and confusion, which led to a small outturn of work debilitated,

70 Early in April there was a slight fall in prices except in the case of rice, the price of which again rose The fall was very trifling, considering the quantity of new grain which had come into the market

71 At this time a great increase in the number attending the relief works took place, in the first week of April on the Nichlaul road relief works I found about 23,000 employed, and the number on the relief works in the southern portions of the district had increased to about 16,000 This sudden great increase in the numbers flocking to the relief works was caused by the cessation of harvesting operations, and the absence of any sort of agricultural work to employ the people at their villages At the same time I should select this period as that at which distress was its height in this district.

72 The day laboring class had been thrown out of work by the cessation of harvesting operations, and this class alone would almost account for the increase in the numbers on the relief works which took place about this period

73 At this time I went carefully over the relief works in the north of the district, and satisfied myself that almost all those employed were people who had been *actually driven* to the works in order to *earn* the *means of subsistence*

74 Thus early, however, I discovered a few cases in which [illegible] themadmitted that they had not come to the works because they were [illegible] but because they had nothing to do at their homes, and [illegible] of the times, they thought it advisable not to [illegible] but save it up for a future emergency, earning a [illegible] roads Instances of this sort were very [illegible] duly reported to Government on the 5th April

75 About this time the cessation of [illegible] out of employment in the [illegible] of distress in this quarter, and [illegible] emigrated from the [illegible] I made arrangements [illegible]

the Kurma embankment near Deoria, a plan and estimate of which had already been submitted in the Public Works Department.

76. The applicants for relief at the poorhouse did not increase proportionally with the numbers on the relief works. The only poorhouse at which there was a marked and steady increase in the numbers relieved was that at Mithaura, in which vicinity no doubt the distress was severest.

77. The great increase in the numbers on the relief works about this time gave rise to considerable difficulty in securing an adequate supply of Gorakhpur pice, in which the laborers were paid. I had to apply to the Accountant-General for a remittance of Rs. 15,000 in Government pice, and at the same time made arrangements with contractors and direct with the Nipal Mint at Butwal for an increased supply of the local copper currency.

78. During the second week in April the numbers on the relief work increased still further, there being then about 34,205 men on the works in the north of the district and 31,072 in the south. There was no rise in prices at this time: except in the case of rice prices may be said to have remained stationary, or even to have been somewhat easier: the prices of the past and preceding weeks are given in the margin.

Names of grain.	*Quantity per rupee for weeks in April, 1874.* 1st week. S.	c.	2nd week. S.	c.
Rice ...	10	8	10	8
Wheat ...	14	0	13	2
Barley ...	19	4	19	4
Gram ...	15	12	15	12
Peas ...	14	0	14	0

79. In writing on the 12th April, I distinctly stated that I did not attribute the increase in the numbers attending the relief works to increasing distress, but to numbers of people who were not in actual want flocking to the work on account of the slack season of the year. I at the same time remarked that the fresh applicants for work were physically and, as far as one could judge from their dress, &c., much better off than those who came to the work when they were first started; that I considered the rates paid with reference to the season of the year were so high as to attract laborers who were not in absolute want of employment; and for reasons given at length in a memo. submitted to Government, I issued orders for a reduction of the rates hitherto paid. The rates formerly paid and those now adopted are given in the margin. I would have been induced to make a still greater reduction but for the stringent orders of Government that the rates paid should not be lower than would suffice for the purchase of the minimum means of subsistence by those who were entirely dependent on what they earned on the works. Lower rates than those proposed would not at the prices then current have sufficed for the purchase of what was held by Government to be the minimum amount of food actually necessary for the subsistence of this class of laborers, and a further reduction of the rates was therefore impossible.

Former rates.

Men ...	6	Gorakhpur pice a day.
Women ...	4	ditto ditto.
Children ...	3	ditto ditto

Reduced rates.

Men ...	5	Gorakhpur pice a day.
Women ...	4	ditto ditto
Children able to work	3	ditto ditto.
Children not able to work,	2	ditto ditto.

80. At this period intimation was received from the Nipal Darbar that, on the application of Government, permission had been given for the export of jarhan rice from Nipal by purchasers from this district who really required it for seed purposes, and who were armed with a pass or certificate to that effect, signed by the District Officer. This concession was a great boon to the parties who had taken advances from Government for the purchase of seed-grain, because although a limited supply had all along been stealthily brought across the border, in spite of the vigilance exercised by the Nipalese Police at the frontier chaukis, there was a considerable amount of risk attending its importation in this way: several consignments which were seized when crossing the border having been confiscated. This concession removed all anxiety that existed regarding a possible dearth of jarhan seed, and there can be no doubt that the seed required could not have been procured within the district.

81 About the same period a brisk export trade in the rabi cereals from to Bengal re-commenced

82 During the third and fourth weeks of April, notwithstanding the r in the rates, the numbers attending the relief works went on increasing Th tion in the wage paid to men had a slight effect in some of the relief works was temporary only the number of women and children not only kept stea creasing, but in a ratio out of all proportion to the increase in the number About this time the numbers employed in the north of the district had reached and in the south 44 995

83 A slight rise in prices did take place about this period in the north s of the district I did not however attribute the increase in the numbers atten relief works to this rise in prices, but to the causes already referred to

84 There was certainly no increase in distress, but on the contrary th both on the relief works and in the poorhouse had greatly improved in appearance, and none of the new applicants presented the unmistakable indic poverty and destitution which were formerly observable

85 At this time I was able to send out about 300 from the city poo who had been received in a wretched state of emaciation, but who were now to labor on the relief works to which they were referred

86* On the 27th April I again represented the attraction which the reli had for the idle at that slack season of the year, estimating roughly that 60 per those then employed were not driven to the works through sheer want or neces mentioned also that I had been considering the propriety of still further redu rates by paying women 3, instead of 4 pice per diem, but that as I had been inf His Honor's intended visit to Gorakhpur, I thought it better to let this matter and that I would in the meantime have data collected showing the purchasin of the wages then paid with reference to the prices current in different portion district.

87 At the close of April a dust storm accompanied with rain and hail in the northern and eastern portions of the district, the rain which fell doing m to the sugar-cane crop

88 Early in May, I had again to report that the reduction in the rates perceptible effect in the numbers frequenting the relief works, and after certif improved condition of the people employed, and that everything possible un circumstances had been done in the way of exacting a hard day's work from th and able-bodied, I stated my opinion that I saw no other way of keeping peo were not absolutely in want off the relief works except by a further reductio rates, or by giving the European officers stationed in the vicinity of the wo power of rejecting applicants for employment

89 At this time I was also in a position to report that there was no r food famine, provided the coming rains did not fail, as the grain in the distr being augmented by imports from Basti and Ghazipur

90 The weeding out of the able-bodied from the Gorakhpur poorhouse h reduced the number of recipients of charitable relief at the sudder station while at this time about 460 were relieved at the poorhouses in the interio general health of the district continued good, although small pox seemed to be ing in the north

91 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the district on the 6th M among other matters the question of what should be done to prevent the admiss the relief works of persons not absolutely in want was discussed at the conferen

women, and children employed, with the expenditure on account of wages of laborers—cost of establishment, and contingencies, also the amount of work done.

115 In this appendix the relief works have been arranged in the order in which they were opened Some of the works were taken up when others in the vicinity were finished or almost so, and this accounts for the decrease in the numbers on certain works at a period when distress was on the increase, such decrease is not real but nominal, being accounted for by the transfer of the laborers to the newly opened works

116 Thus, when the work on the Fyzabad road, which was the first relief work started, was approaching completion, and there was no longer sufficient employment for the number flocking to it, work was started in the repairs of roads in the suburbs of the city on the 10th February The latter was a petty work, though a useful one, because several roads which were neither on the list of district roads, nor included among those lying inside municipal limits, had lapsed into a very bad state of repair, no funds having for years past been provided for their maintenance When the work on the Fyzabad road was nearly finished, it became necessary to start some relief work in the vicinity of the city, where distress first appeared, in order to give employment to the city people until such time as the project for the improvement of the Jail tank, which had been selected as at once the most suitable and useful work for the city poor, had been so far matured as to admit of ground being broken

117 As soon as the necessary arrangements for starting work on the Jail tank were completed, the relief works on the roads in the suburbs were closed and the laborers transferred to the Jail tank

118 Similarly, when the work on the Tarama bridge embankment was approaching completion, in order to give employment to the people hitherto engaged on it, the Gola road relief work was opened on the 6th April

119 I have entered into these particulars, because in the case of the works referred to, it was no fresh pressure or increased local distress that led to their being opened they were only opened to take the place of other works which had either been nearly completed, or were of a less urgent and useful nature, whereas in the case of all the other works in Appendix B, the date of opening indicates the time at which distress and scarcity began to be severely felt in the vicinity of these works

120 The *locale* of the relief works indicates the portions of the district in which severe distress was felt, and with the above explanation, the dates on which the several works opened are a correct index to the time at which severe distress and scarcity began to be experienced.

121 Up to the end of April, when a relief work was opened near Deoria, Government assistance to the distressed in the shape of employment on relief works was confined to three tahsils, *viz*, Bansgaon (south-western portion of the district), Sudder Tahsil (vicinity of city), and Maharajganj (northern portion of district bordering on Nipal Tarai)

122 It is hardly necessary to explain why distress should have been greater, and relief works more urgently required in the Maharajganj and Sudder Tahsils In the case of the former the fact that three-fourths of the entire cultivation is kharif (chiefly spring and winter rice), and that of the limited extent of rabi, all except a few fields around the village homesteads is *dofasla* rabi, the successful culture of which depends on the rainfall at the rabi seed time this fact alone, when the poverty of the cultivators in this portion of the district and the proximity of the Nipal Tarai are borne in mind, fully accounts for the aggravated pressure of distress in the Maharajganj Tahsil In the case of the Sudder Tahsil also, the cause of the early appearance of distress, and of its continued severity, was manifestly the large preponderance of the artizan and day-laboring class among the urban and suburban population

123 In the case of the Bansgaon Tahsil, however, the reason why relief works were early required and so largely attended is not so apparent, and calls for some

explanation. In this portion of the district the proprietary body are very numerous, and the shares minutely subdivided : most of the proprietors are themselves working cultivators, tilling their own lands ; and a large number of the inhabitants who, in other places, would be ryots cultivating land for themselves, are here but ploughmen and day-laborers. So much of the land is occupied as *seer*, and the home-farms of the proprietary class are so extensive, that the ordinary class of cultivators cannot get the extent of land they require.

124. The consequence of this was, that when employment failed them, this class had nothing to fall back on, and having no holding or fixity, could not get advances; while most of the zemindars, being themselves mere working men and equally impoverished by the failure of the harvest, could not support them until the tide turned. Moreover, the zemindars in this portion of the district are generally a bad lot, lazy and selfish, principally Brahmans and Chhatris, who have little charity for others, and who were themselves to be seen in considerable numbers on the relief works towards the latter end of April.

125. One point prominently brought to notice in Appendix BI. is worthy of remark,—that is, the great increase in the numbers on all the relief work, which took place about the latter end of March.

126. The numbers on all the relief works, as a rule, went on increasing gradually from the time they opened, but at no period was the increase simultaneously so sudden and so general over all the works as at the period just mentioned.

127. This is the time, as I have already stated, which I would select as that at which the greatest pressure of distress was felt, and this was mainly attributable to the large number thrown out of employment on the cessation of harvesting operations.

128. One point requires notice and explanation in connection with the Lotan road relief work, *viz.*, the great decrease in the numbers employed during the week ending 21st March. This was caused by a mistake on the part of the Overseer in charge, who, having completed the work on one section of the road, did not open ground on the next, pending the receipt of special orders.

129. I subjoin an abstract statement prepared from Appendix BI., which shows the monthly attendance, daily average attendance during each month, outturn of work, and cost incurred for each of the relief works :—

Month.	Attendance. Gross.	Daily.	Outturn. Earthwork.	Turfing.	Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Dismantling masonry.	Expenditure. Wages.	Supervision.	Contingencies including head quarters.	Total.	Expenditure excluding contingencies.	Average on total expenditure. Earthwork.	Turfing.	Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Dismantling masonry.	Excluding contingencies. Earthwork.	Turfing.	Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Dismantling masonry.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		d. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.	p. thd. Rs. a.
							Fyzabad Road.												
January / February ...	7,538 / 4 796	579 / 368	76 550	..	12 036 / 4 517		402 15 8 / 263 10 5		108 0 0 / 108 3 2	510 15 8 / 371 13 7	402 15 8 / 263 10 5			4 4 / 4 0		1 13		3 5 / 2 13	
Total ...	12 334	947	76 550		16 553		666 10 1		216 3 2	882 13 3	666 10 1			4 3		1 13		3 2	
							Nichlaul Road.												
February / March / April / May / June ...	97 073 / 34 076 / 732 541 / 727 946 / 106 874	3 347 / 10 970 / 24 418 / 24 264 / 7 633	944 778 / 2 932 329 / 2 329 327 / 3 598 089 / 412 500		.. / ..	..	4 536 0 2 / 18 431 13 8 / 39 212 0 0 / 36 746 7 10 / 4 859 3 0	63 11 3 / 337 15 4 / 1 128 6 3 / 2 066 15 10 / 899 12 4	577 4 2 / 763 15 6 / 1 730 11 3 / 1 131 13 0 / 623 1 9	5 176 15 7 / 19 533 12 6 / 42 071 1 6 / 39 925 4 8 / 6 362 1 1	4 599 11 5 / 18 769 13 0 / 40 310 6 3 / 38 803 7 8 / 5 738 15 4					4 13 / 6 7 / 17 5 / 10 12 / 13 14			
Total	2 004,513	15 188	10 217 023				1 03 765 8 8	4 486 13 0	4 816 13 8	1 13 069 3 4	1 08 252 5 8					10 9			
							Latan Road.												
February / March / April / May / June ...	15 889 / 30 574 / 475 654 / 520 210 / 34 912	567 / 986 / 15 855 / 16 780 / 3,558	214 815 / 338 839 / 1 673 073 / 1 107 962 / 117 319		.. / .. / ..	.. / ..	879 5 9 / 1 797 10 2 / 26 269 9 1 / 27 885 2 11 / 1 175 10 3	52 5 6 / 138 4 6 / 785 15 5 / 841 6 9 / 101 0 11	121 13 0 / 141 12 1 / 663 3 6 / 667 0 2 / 464 13 3	1 053 8 3 / 2 077 10 8 / 27 718 12 0 / 29 393 9 10 / 1 741 8 5	931 11 3 / 1 985 14 7 / 27 055 8 6 / 28 726 9 8 / 1 276 11 2	4 12 / 6 2 / 6 9 / 15 6 / 14 14	.. / ..			4 5 / 5 11 / 16 2 / 15 1 / 10 14			...
Total	1 067 239	8 537	4 252 008		...		59 007 6 2	1 919 1 0	2 058 10 0	61 985 1 2	59 926 7 2	14 9	...			14 1			

Month.	Outturn: Gross	Outturn: Daily	Outturn: Earthwork	Outturn: Turfing	Outturn: Breaking and cleaning kankar	Outturn: Dismantling masonry	Expenditure: Wages	Expenditure: Supervision	Expenditure: Contingencies, including head-quarters	Expenditure: Total	Expenditure, including contingencies	Average on total expenditure: Earthwork	Average on total expenditure: Turfing	Average on total expenditure: Breaking and cleaning kankar	Average on total expenditure: Dismantling masonry	Average on expenditure excluding contingencies: Earthwork	Average on expenditure excluding contingencies: Turfing	Average on expenditure excluding contingencies: Breaking and cleaning kankar	Average on expenditure excluding contingencies: Dismantling masonry
							Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	p. thd Rs a	p. hd. Rs a.	p. hd. Rs. a.	p. hd Rs a.	p. thd Rs. a.	p. hd. Rs a.	p. hd. Rs. a.	p. hd. Rs. a
Roads in the suburbs of city.																			
February ...	6,887	765	142,490	..	.	..	365 1 9	...	5 9 0	370 10 9	365 1 9	2 9	...	...	...	2 9	...	...	...
Tuckerbund.																			
February ...	20,168	1,341	251,116		.	..	1,132 9 2	...	337 0 0	1,469 9 2	1,132 9 2	5 13	...	...	...	4 8	...	...	...
March ...	143,253	1,621	360,447			.	7,917 9 9	371 8 0	359 4 6	8,647 6 2	8,289 1 9	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	..	...	...
April ...	377,891	12,596	533,729	81,459	.	.	20,736 11 8	1,254 15 6	424 12 2	22,416 10 4	21,991 14 2	31 2	7 0	...	...	30 8	6 13	...	...
May ...	596,770	19,250	196,195	6,720		.	29,533 3 4	2,121 13 10	572 5 10	32,227 7 0	31,655 1 2	64 0	7 0	...	...	62 11	6 9	...	...
June ...	12,687	1,812	...	11,650	.	.	601 4 8	72 8 4	342 12 9	1,011 9 9	671 13 0	...	6 15	...	...	...	4 9	...	...
Total ...	1,150,772	10,360	1,611,187	102,828			59,919 9 7	3,820 13 8	2,035 3 3	65,775 10 6	63,710 7 3	35 11	7 0	...	...	31 7	6 4	..	...
Tarama Bridge.																			
February ...	9,237	839	112,529				506 13 4	29 11 0	...	576 8 1	576 8 4	4 12	...	...	...	4 12	...	...	...
March ...	82,765	2,669	357,666			2,500	4,118 13 2	226 12 0	337 15 9	4,713 8 11	4,375 9 2	21 0	...	...	7 0	11 5	...	...	6 7
April ...	38,740	3,874	100,245			800	1,913 2 8	73 6 0	184 1 0	2,200 9 8	2,016 8 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	19 1	...	...	6 8
Total ...	130,742	2,514	570,440	.		3,300	6,598 13 2	329 13 0	522 0 9	7,450 10 11	6,928 10 2	12 13	...	...	7 0	11 12	..	...	6 7
Jail Tank.																			
February ...	6,663	1,110	17,440	.		..	333 8 1	12 10 6	33 0 0	379 2 10	346 2 10	22 4	...	...	...	20 5	...	...	...
March ...	79,830	2,575	398,167		.		4,201 4 8	461 1 7	383 15 4	6,046 5 7	4,662 6 3	12 11	...	...	...	11 11	.	...	...
April ...	203,192	6,773	490,592	.	.	.	10,316 8 1	414 11 6	460 6 4	11,197 12 11	10,731 6 7	22 13	...	..	...	21 11	.	...	...
May ...	205,131	6,617	499,805	..	.	.	9,131 1 2	475 7 0	379 4 8	9,955 12 10	9,606 8 2	20 0	...	...	...	19 1		..	..
June ...	26,817	3,831	61,517	.	..	.	1,021 4 9	96 13 5	43 15 11	1,163 2 1	1,118 2 2	19 0	...	...	...	18 5		...	.
Total ...	521,633	5,157	1,467,521	...	...	..	25,003 11 0	1,460 15 0	1,306 10 3	27,771 4 3	26,164 10 0	18 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

							Gola Road												
April ...	368 954	14 768	1 428 350				17 667 5 4	913 3 7	2 647 11 5	21 428 4 4	18 580 8 11	15 0	..	..	..	13	..	...	
May ...	2 ₀ 929	8 900	1 190 859				13 402 5 1	1 112 14 3	298 9 0	14 813 12 4	14 515 3 4	12 7				12			
June ..	4 208	601					208 6 1	79 3 6	206 3 1	493 12 8	287 9 7	..				.			
Total ..	649 091	9 284	2 619,209				31 278 0 0	2 10₅ 5 4	3 352 7 6	36 735 13 4	33 383 5 10	13 15		..		12 8			
							New road at Deor a												
April ..	982	327	5 000		...		43 8 6	30 0 0	95 0 0	168 8 6	73 8 6	36 0	..		..	14 9	..		
May	93 635	3 020	264 341				4 291 9 5	295 10 7	163 10 1	4 750 14 1	4 587 4 0	17 15			..	17 6			
June	29 3 8	4 188	105 501				1 268 14 1	85 7 6	129 9 0	1 483 14 7	1 354 5 7	14 2				12 14			
Total	123 935	3 098	374 842		...		5 604 0 0	411 2 1	388 3 1	6 403 5 9	6 015 2 1	17 1	...			16 1	..		
Grand Total ...	5 667 145	65 956	2 1361 571	1 02 828	15 553	3 300	2 91 208 12 11	14 533 15 1	14 701 12 8	3 20 444 8 8	3 05 742 12 0	14 9	7 0	4 0	7 0	13 14	6 1	3 2	6 7

130. In the following statement all the relief works have been clubbed together, and the figures show the total number employed on relief works in this district for each month, with the daily average, the outturn of work, expenditure incurred, and average rate which the work cost :—

Month.	Attendance.		Outturn.				Total expenditure.	Expenditure, excluding contingencies.	Cost per 1,000 c. ft. earthwork on total expenditure.	Cost per 1,000 c. ft. earthwork on expenditure, excluding contingencies.
	Gross.	Daily.	Earthwork.	Turfing.	Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Dismantling pucka masonry				
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
January, 1874 ...	7,538	579	...	...	12,036	...	510 15 8	402 15 8	Rs. 1-4 per hundred,	Rs. 3-5 per hundred.
February " ...	160,713	8,310	1,759,718	...	4,617	...	9,253 4 6	8,175 7 2	" 5-2 per thousand,	" 4-8 per thousand.
March " ...	676,493	21,821	4,387,448	...	...	2,500	40,018 11 11	38,032 12 9	" 9-1 ditto	" 8-10 ditto.
April " ...	2,197,957	73,262	6,560,316	81,458	...	800	1,27,201 11 3	1,20,789 13 7	" 18-8 ditto	" 17-8 ditto.
May " ...	2,419,623	78,054	7,957,252	6,740	...	...	1,31,096 12 9	1,27,894 2 0	" 16-6 ditto	" 16-0 ditto.
June " ...	204,816	21,623	696,837	14 650	...	...	12,258 0 7	10,447 8 10	" 16-2 ditto	" 13-8 ditto.
Total ...	5,667,145	209,795	21,361,571	102 828	16,653	3,300	3,20,444 8 8	3,05,742 12 0	Rs. 14-9 per thousand,	Rs. 13-14 per thousand.

131. A detailed examination of Appendix BI will show that the average cost per 1,000 *cubic feet* of earthwork varied much on different works The general average *is of course very much* higher than the rates for which such work could have been done by contract. It could not be otherwise, for where immense crowds of laborers are employed in masses, even with the best possible arrangement for supervision, and exacting a full day's task, it is impossible to secure anything like the same outturn of work which might be expected under ordinary circumstances Moreover, it must be remembered that a large proportion of the laborers, especially from the middle of February to the middle of April, were emaciated, feeble-bodied people, from whom it was physically impossible to exact a full day's task, and a very large number of the children, who were paid and charged to the work absolutely, did nothing indeed the presence of so many young children, unfit to take care of themselves, positively retarded the work, as their relatives had to be constantly looking after them

132 In considering the average cost of the work, moreover, it must be remembered that even excluding contingencies, extraordinary items of expenditure have been included under the general head of cost, which are never incurred on works carried out at the ordinary Public Works Department rates. Among these items may be mentioned the cost of the gangs of water-carriers attached to each work, the cost of digging kucha wells in the vicinity of the works (this was done by the people on the work, but the work done is not included in the outturn), and the unusually heavy cost of the supervising establishment, which was of course proportionally much stronger than it need have been, had the people employed all been of the class usually accustomed to labor on public works

133 If the average cost is struck on the expenditure, including contingencies, it must be remembered that all the heavy contingent items are of an extraordinary character, which are seldom or ever incurred in ordinary public works *among such contingent charges may* be mentioned—the cost of making the relief work hospitals at Kauriram, Jail tank, Gopalpur, and Mithaura (a memo of which is given in the margin), cost of huts run up for the accommodation of laborers living on the works, and shopkeepers selling grain, loss in exchange of Gorakhpur pice (a heavy item), and extra sudder office establishment

Names of hospitals	Cost Rs	a.	p.
Kauriram	851	7	5
Jail tank	465	2	11
Gopalpur	223	15	6
Mithaura	624	2	9

134 The variations in the average cost on the different works are generally susceptible of satisfactory explanation, although in some instances they are no doubt attributable to the greater strictness or laxity of the supervising staff The length of the "lead' from which earth was brought, the height of the embankment, the distance from which the people attending the work had to come, and the proportion of children employed on the different works,—all these points would more or less influence the average cost Again, on the relief works first started, Fyzabad road, and "roads in suburbs,' no special extra establishment was entertained or charged against the work This of course materially affected the average cost.

135 It would seem unnecessary to occupy space in explaining the rules in force on the relief works as regards payments, food, hutting &c. The rules prescribed by Government were strictly adhered to, except, I think, on one point,—I refer to the rule that persons who had been regular in their attendance during the week should be paid the usual rates on Sundays, although exempted from work on that day

136 As no nominal register was kept up, it was quite impossible, when the number increased, to ascertain or recognize those who had been regular in their attendance If the plan of paying the work people their Sunday's pice on Saturday was adopted, there was always a larger crowd on that day than on any of the preceding days, when the plan of mustering the gangs on Sunday [illegible] the

distribution of their pice was tried, the same results followed,—the Sunday's muster not unfrequently numbered half as many people again as the daily average attendance of the previous six days. Ultimately a compromise between the Sunday no work and full pay and full work and full pay system was adopted as the only practical plan, the people were numbered as usual on Sunday, paid a full day's wage, but only kept at work until midday. This system worked well.

137. I should also mention that the rate of three Gorakhpur pice for women, mentioned in the first circular on the subject, No. 113½A., of 2nd February, was never given effect to. The rate was too low, and could not have enabled the recipients to purchase the minimum of food according to the scale sanctioned by Government.

138. The following were the rates paid on the relief works in this district :—

	Men.	Women.	Working children.	Children unable to work.
From the date the work opened to the 11th April.	6 G. pice ...	4 G. pice ...	3 G. pice ...	...
From the 12th April to the 11th May.	5 " ...	4 " ...	3 " ...	2 G. pice.
From the 12th May to close of work.	5 " ...	4 " ...	3 " ...	1 "

139. I ought also to mention that, from the date the work opened up to the period the Famine Commission visited the district, *children in arms* were not paid at all; the members of the Famine Commission however, after inspecting the Taraina relief work, directed that all children of whatever age should be paid at the same rate. I think this was an unnecessary indulgence, and the rule was certainly much abused: young children in the vicinity of the relief works at one time becoming almost a marketable commodity. This I represented in the memo. submitted to Government on the 11th April, 1874, when I authorized the reduction of the rate for children unable to work from three to two pice.

140. Before passing from the subject of relief works, it will be advisable to notice shortly the nature of the different works undertaken, and the permanent effect the relief works have left.

141. All the relief works undertaken were reported on and sanctioned by Government. The only relief work started in anticipation of sanction was that of repairing the roads in the suburbs, which, as has already been explained, was started to provide work for the city poor, when the work on the Fyzabad road was approaching completion, until such time as the Jail tank improvement project could be matured.

(1.) *Fyzabad road diversion.*—This was not a special relief work, but a regular Public Works Department project, for which a plan and estimate had been submitted. The Rapti had washed away a portion of the Fyzabad road in the vicinity of Gorakhpur, and it became necessary to re-align two miles of this road adjoining the city. Most of the earthwork had already been completed before relief works were started; the remaining work, however, was conveniently situated for the employment of the city poor, and it was accordingly carried out as a relief work.

About 15,000 cubic feet of kankar were dug up from the abandoned line, broken, cleaned, and carried to the new diversion road. A number of useful "bunds" were also made across the ditch along the side of the new road, and the embankment of the latter was repaired.

There can be no doubt of the utility of this work: its necessity had been recognized. It cost, of course, more as a relief work than it would have done at Public Works Department rates.

(2) *Repairing roads in the suburbs*.—The nature of this work has already been explained in the body of the report. It was the cheapest relief work undertaken, was carried out without any assistance in the way of supervision from the Public Works Department, and was a very useful work.

(3) *Raising and re-aligning the Nichlaul road from near the Nipal frontier towards Gorakhpur*.—On this line 24 miles were re-aligned and raised. This portion of the road was formerly very tortuous; it was in many places below the level of the adjoining fields, and impassable for wheeled traffic during the rains, at which season it presented more the appearance of a canal than a road.

At certain points this road was raised more perhaps than was absolutely necessary; the earthwork however on the finished portion has stood remarkably well during the rains (a small establishment having been kept on it to effect necessary repairs throughout the rainy season), and Mr. Peart, who has inspected it since the close of the rains, reports that the embankment is in excellent order.

There is a good deal of traffic on this road, which is one of the two main lines of traffic with Nipal and the Tarai in the north of this district. When the gaps are bridged over (sanction has been given to the construction of pile bridges), this work will be one of permanent and lasting utility, *provided* it is now *kept in thorough repair*. It is manifest, however, that the usual mileage allowance for the repair of second class unraised roads will not suffice for the maintenance of a raised and embanked kucha road, such as 24 miles of the Nichlaul road has now become.

Embanked kucha roads are specially liable to damage in the north of this district, where the rains are usually very heavy, and unless the embankment of this road is maintained in thorough repair, it will certainly not be a work of public utility.

(4) *Raising, partial re-aligning, and improvement of the Lotan road*.—This road is the other main line of traffic between Nipal and Gorakhpur. A considerable local traffic from the north of the district also passes over this road. The country through which it runs is not so low lying as that traversed by the Nichlaul road, and the road itself had been kept in better repair than the latter; several bridges however had recently been built, the approaches to which had not been finished, and near Gopalpur, where the road intersected a jhil, which diverted all traffic during the rains, an embankment was very much required. The approaches to these bridges and raising the road at the point indicated were the relief works undertaken.

Approaches to the Gorwari, Dandah, and Bijerah bridges were completed and 9½ miles of the road from Lotan were raised before the relief work closed. One or two pile bridges are required on this road; when these are completed the benefit to traffic will be immense. The remarks I have made regarding the Nichlaul road, however, apply equally to this; the newly raised road will cost more to keep it in repair than has hitherto been allowed for the maintenance of this road. The new embankment is at present in first-rate order, and I trust funds will be forthcoming to maintain it in its present condition.

(5) *Improvement of the Tuckerbund embankment near Kauriram, on the Benares road*.—Here the work consisted in making a "cess" 20 feet wide at the east toe of the embankment, in partly filling up the trench at the west toe of the embankment, in widening the embankment, improving its slope, and turfing a portion of the west bank which used to cut away during the rains.

In addition to the above, a new channel was dug with the view of diverting the Ami river and cutting off an elbow of the stream where it [illegible] ached dangerously near the embankment. This latter work was not, however, [illegible] the relief works closed.

There can be no doubt of the utility of these relief works. The Tuckerbund embankment is situated on the first class metalled road leading to Benares. Of late years much had been done to improve it, but it has always been admitted that much more was required if only funds were available. This is one of the relief works which Sir John Strachey inspected when he visited Gorakhpur in May last, and it would seem unnecessary to enlarge on its importance.

(6.) *The making approaches to the new iron bridge over the Taraina, on the Benares road.*—The masonry bridge across the Taraina was carried away in the floods of 1871. A plan and estimate for a new iron bridge, involving a slight diversion of the old line of road, had been submitted and approved of by Government. The iron girders are being made at Roorkee, and materials for the construction of the wells and piers had been collected on the spot. In ordinary course the diversion of the road and the new approaches would have been taken up after the iron bridge had been finished: they were however of course included in the project and estimate submitted to Government, and being most useful and important works, which under any circumstances would soon have been put in hand, it was resolved to take them up as famine relief works. Of the utility of this work there can be no question.

(7.) *Improvement of the Bakladah tank adjoining the Gorakhpur Jail.*—His Honor visited this work also. This tank was a large, irregularly sloped, unsightly and very unsavoury hollow, situated just in front of the Gorakhpur Jail. Had it been possible to construct a new Jail as a relief work on a better site, I should certainly have recommended that in preference to improving the tank. Seeing, however, that this was not possible, and also that it had just been determined (not in my time) to erect the new Police lines on the opposite side of this tank, facing the Jail, in the interests of the Jail and Police Departments, as well as with a view to the general improvement of this portion of the city, there appeared to be no work on which the city poor could be employed at once so suitable, and at the same time likely to be attended with such good results, as the filling up and improvement of this filthy excavation.

It was proposed to make it into an elliptical tank; the work was a heavy and expensive one, because, except what could be got from the bed of that portion of the tank which was deepened, the earth had to be brought from the edge of the Rapti, a distance of not less than one-fourth of a mile: about half the work required was finished when the relief works closed, and the Municipal Committee of Gorakhpur propose to complete the remaining work gradually as the funds at their disposal permit. I should also have mentioned that this project included the raising of the road leading from the Jail to Domingarh, a most useful work, two furlongs of which were completed.

If the improvements proposed on the Bakladah tank are completed, the general benefit to the locality cannot be exaggerated. At present the result is unsatisfactory, as the work is in an unfinished state.

(8.) *The making approaches to the new bridge over the Karna near Deoria, and re-aligning a portion of the road.*—This work exactly resembles No. 6, and was undertaken under the same circumstances, the old masonry bridge across the Karna having been washed away in the floods of 1871: about 3½ furlongs of the new road and approaches were finished when the works closed. This work will of course be completed by the Public Works Department. It has been included in the Budget for 1875-76.

(9.) *Raising and re-aligning a portion of the road from Kauriram to Gola.*—This is in my opinion the least useful relief work which was taken in hand, or, I should rather say, the only relief work undertaken which was not of great public utility. The embankment thrown across the valley of the Taraina, which forms the approaches to the Chilwa bridge, is undoubtedly of great utility and will be of great benefit when the old bridge is re-built; the raising of the rest of the road (nearly three miles), however, was certainly not worth the money it cost. Colonel Fraser will, I dare say, remember

that I represented this on the occasion of His Honor's visit to Gorakhpur, and had the work stopped

142 Before passing from the subject of relief works, without entering into particulars which I have not time to do, as urgent reminders calling for the immediate submission of this report have been received, I would simply record my opinion that the experience gained during the late scarcity in this district has established the following points —viz., (1) That under certain circumstances assistance given to the unemployed and destitute poor at relief works, on which the different classes are paid in cash at rates just sufficient to purchase the minimum means of subsistence, answers admirably, and on the whole, when useful projects are in readiness, Government obtains as good a return for the money expended as it is likely to obtain under any other system of relief. (2) Under certain circumstances and at certain seasons of the year, the test of the readiness of applicants to accept the lowest rate of wages which will suffice to purchase the bare means of subsistence is not a sufficient gauge of the actual destitution of the applicants (3) As soon as this is discovered to be the case, remuneration in cooked food should take the place of cash payments, cooking-sheds being established at each of the relief works, and workhouses at selected centres for the employment of those who can be more profitably employed on in-door work (4) So long as the payment of the laborers at minimum cash rates does not attract people to the works, who are not really in absolute need of Government assistance, this method of payment is the most economical, as the purchase, cooking, and daily distribution of food involves a great deal more expense in establishment and contingencies than the system of cash payments. (5) When the cash rates have begun to attract undeserving applicants to the works, the additional expenditure involved in carrying out the system of payments in cooked food will be more than compensated for by the saving resulting from a reduction in the number seeking employment.

143 The real effect of substituting payments in cooked food for cash payments was not actually tested in this district, inasmuch as it was all along known that the setting in of the rains would disperse the vast majority of those employed on relief works, and, if the season continued favorable, distress would steadily decrease from that date At the same time I am thoroughly satisfied from what I have seen during the last year, of the correctness of the above conclusions, and that had money payments for work done in the workhouses been continued after the rains set in, there would have been three or four times the number of applicants for admission

144 *Poorhouses*—Before entering on the subject of *workhouses* established on the close of the relief works in accordance with Government Resolution No 474A, dated 16th May, 1874, it will be as well to give some statistics in connection with the poorhouses which were established as adjuncts to the relief works, and ceased to exist on their close

145 These poor houses were established for the relief of the aged, infirm, and deformed poor, who were physically incapacitated from laboring on relief works Of this description of poorhouses there were eight in this district, which were established at the places noted in the margin At Gorakhpur and Gola cooked food was distributed to the inmates, at all the other poorhouses uncooked food was given

Sudder
Bansgaon
Deor a
Maharajganj
Gola Gopalpur
Hatta.
Ladrauna.
Mithaora

146 In Appendix C will be found a statement showing the number of adults and minors relieved from week to week at each of these poorhouses, together with the expenditure incurred on account of the price of food, establishment, purchase of cooking utensils, and contingencies

147 The annexed statement is an abstract prepared from Appendix C., giving the figures monthly for each poorhouse, with the average daily attendance and average cost per head —

Month.	Number fed.			Average daily attendance.			Total cost of food, establishment, and contingencies.	Cost per head.
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		
			Sudder Poorhouse.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
February, 1874 ...	16,999	14,509	31,508	607	518	1,125	748 4 3	0 0 5
March " ...	21,256	10,171	31,427	686	328	1,014	1,108 9 7	0 0 7
April " ...	15,488	9,609	25,097	516	320	836	1,093 9 8	0 0 8
May " ...	10,733	4,770	15,503	346	154	500	1,197 13 5	0 1 3
	64,476	39,059	103,535	537	326	863	4,148 4 11	0 0 8
			Bansgaon.					
March " ...	610	221	831	31	11	42	31 12 3	0 0 7
April " ...	1,354	475	1,829	45	16	61	81 14 3	0 0 8
May " ...	1,411	779	2,190	46	25	71	88 14 6	0 0 8
June " ...	380	220	600	47	28	75	53 4 0	0 1 3
	3,755	1,695	5,450	42	19	61	255 13 0	0 0 9
			Deoria.					
March " ...	796	80	876	40	4	44	31 0 11	0 0 7
April " ...	2,243	519	2,762	75	17	92	94 11 2	0 0 6
May " ...	2,015	578	2,593	65	19	84	89 12 6	0 0 7
June " ...	380	8	388	47	1	48	40 5 4	0 1 8
	5,434	1,185	6,619	61	13	74	255 13 11	0 0 7
			Maharajganj.					
March " ...	162	1	163	8	...	8	7 9 3	0 0 9
April " ...	519	16	535	17	1	18	22 13 2	0 0 8
May " ...	522	50	572	17	1	18	23 4 2	0 0 8
June " ...	140	17	157	14	2	16	36 5 0	0 4 2
	1,343	84	1,427	15	1	16	89 15 7	0 1 1
			Gola Gopalpur.					
February " ...	190	68	258	32	11	43	13 11 6	0 0 10
March " ...	975	583	1,558	31	19	50	69 6 9	0 0 8
April " ...	1,250	696	1,946	42	23	65	83 9 6	0 0 8
May " ...	1,550	706	2,256	50	23	73	98 0 7½	0 0 8
June " ...	702	387	1,089	88	48	136	44 3 6	0 0 8
	4,667	2,440	7,107	44	26	67	308 15 10½	0 0 8
			Hatta.					
March " ...	376	132	508	29	10	39	19 0 8	0 0 7
April " ...	1,821	227	2,048	61	7	68	81 11 8½	0 0 8
May " ...	2,054	1,006	3,060	66	33	99	113 7 8	0 0 7
June " ...	794	201	995	99	25	124	71 13 3	0 0 8
	5,045	1,566	6,611	62	19	81	286 1 3	0 0 8
			Padrauna.					
March " ...	790	285	1,075	42	10	52	33 1 4	0 0 6
April " ...	1,095	206	1,301	36	7	43	39 14 2	0 0 6
May " ...	1,553	381	1,934	50	12	62	58 0 0	0 0 6
June " ...	303	41	344	43	6	49	26 12 6	0 1 3
	3,741	913	4,654	43	9	52	157 12 0	0 0 7
			Mithaura.					
March " ...	140	108	248	28	22	50	11 14 7	0 0 9
April " ...	2,611	711	3,322	87	24	111	178 7 10	0 0 10
May " ...	2,019	387	2,406	65	13	78	139 14 8	0 0 11
June " ...	495	107	602	55	12	67	31 7 7	0 0 10
	5,265	1,313	6,578	70	18	88	361 12 8	0 0 10

148 The subjoined statement is given in order to show the total number in the district receiving relief of this description during each month the poorhouses remained open, and the monthly expenditure incurred —

Months.	Number fed			Cost.		
	Adults.	Children	Total	Rs	a	p.
February 1874	17 189	14 577	31 766	761	15	9
March "	23 105	11 58	36 686	1 312	7	4
April "	26 391	12 459	38 840	1 676	11	5½
May "	21 857	8 657	30 514	1 809	9	6½
June "	3 194	981	4 175	304	3	2
Total	93 726	48 255	141 981	5 864	9	3

149 The system adopted at the sudder station poorhouse was the following — A Committee, consisting of European and native gentlemen, official and non-official, was nominated by the General District Relief Committee elected at the meeting held on the 23rd January, 1874 to raise subscription for the relief of the destitute poor The members of this Sub-Committee were entrusted with seeing after the management of the sudder poorhouse they took the duty in turns, three or four members visiting the poorhouse every morning

150 It was incumbent on the members on duty to inspect and distribute the food and to make a selection of the applicants for relief Once selected, the inmates were supplied with tickets, which served as a passport of admission to the poorhouse Fresh applicants were separately inspected every morning, and all incapacitated by age, debility, or bodily deformities from laboring on the relief works were admitted, all others were sent to the relief work

151 Besides examining fresh applicants, the members on duty, before distributing the food, used also to inspect the old inmates, and reject any of them who had so far recovered as to be able to labor on relief works A daily inspection of this nature was necessary, because the inmates once admitted used to pass their tickets to others who had been rejected as unworthy recipients of charitable relief, and then re-present themselves as fresh applicants for admission

152 The principle of these poorhouses was of course that none should be relieved in this way who were able to do even light works in the feeble-bodied gangs on relief works, and this was strictly carried out, although sometimes the different ideas entertained by members of the Committee as to what degree of emaciation or bodily infirmity warranted a pauper's admission to the poorhouse were rather conflicting

153 Eventually, I arranged that fresh applicants should be examined by the Assistant Surgeon, who was also Secretary to the Committee This was necessary, because applicants who had been rejected one day, instead of betaking themselves to the relief work, used to hang on about the poorhouse in the hope that the members of the Committee whose turn of duty it might be the next day would be more tender-hearted than the members who had rejected them

154 At first Mr Ross Scott, Assistant Magistrate, and Muhammad Shaikh, Assistant Surgeon, acted as Joint Secretaries to the Committee, subsequently Muhammad Shaikh undertook all the duties He looked after the purchase of grain supervision, and payment of cooking establishment, and until the poorhouse got into working order, he was present almost every day at the selection of applicants and distribution of food.

Indeed he was most indefatigable in every way in the organization and supervision of the station poorhouse, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services he rendered.

155. The other members of the Committee, who took the greatest interest and rendered the most active assistance in the management of the station poorhouse, were Reverend Mr. Stern; Mr. Stephen Read; Maulvi Ali Bux Khan, Subordinate Judge; Maulvi Azmat Ali, Munsiff; Babu Kirat Chand, son of Anant Das, Banker; and Shankar Dyal Panday, Tahsildar.

156. Of the mufassil poorhouses, those at Bansgaon, Deoria, Hatta, Padrauna, and Maharajganj were under the management and supervision of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. They were conducted on the same principle as the station poorhouse: only as fuel could easily be procured in the interior for cooking purposes, relief was granted in the shape of uncooked food.

157. The poorhouse at Mithaura was, as has already been explained, opened later than the others. It was first placed under the supervision of Mr. McMullin, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and subsequently Mr. Stoker took charge of it.

158. The Gola poorhouse was under the management of Mr. Spedding, Joint Magistrate; and here as fuel was not easily procurable, cooked food was distributed as in the station poor-house.

159. The scale of rations adopted is given in the margin, and it was found ample for non-working paupers. Cases in which a more nourishing diet was considered necessary were sent into the relief hospital for special treatment.

Adults	10 chittacks.
Children	5 ditto.

160. Under the head of contingencies has been included the cost of erecting the poorhouse sheds as well as other contingent charges of an ordinary nature. The cost of purchasing cooking utensils has been shown separately.

161. These poorhouses were maintained solely from the local subscription fund, the Government grant (which however was not availed of to the full extent offered), and special allotments from the Provincial Relief Fund placed at our disposal by the Secretary of the latter. In the margin I give the amount subscribed to the relief fund in the district, the portion of the equivalent received from Government, and the amount remitted by the Secretary, Central Relief Committee at Allahabad. A small portion only of this money, it will be observed, was expended on the maintenance of these poorhouses. How the remainder was expended will be explained further on.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount subscribed in the district	5,684	13	1
Portion of the equivalent received from Government	2,454	0	1
Amount remitted by the Secretary, Central Relief Committee ...	5,250	0	0

162. I will now proceed to give a brief account of the state of the district during the latter months of the scarcity, and of the workhouse system of relief.

163. From the date the relief works closed and the rains set in a perceptible and steady diminution of distress took place. The rainfall from that date up to the middle of October was both timely and abundant: spring rice was sown at least a fortnight earlier than usual, and it is not an exaggeration to say that throughout the rainy season we had exactly the sort of weather which was best calculated to benefit the kharif crops and secure a bumper harvest.

164. The full average area was sown;—indeed in portions of the district it is believed that the area under kharif this year was considerably in excess of the average. The arrangements made for giving takavi advances for the purchase of seed grain, and the free import of jarhan seed from Nipal, greatly contributed towards this result.

165. With such a favorable season, and the prospects of a good harvest, it was to be expected that there would be a material and steady diminution in distress; and

although for some time after the workhouses started the number of inmates steadily increased, this was not attributable to increased distress, but to other causes which will presently be alluded to in noticing the workhouse statistics

166 On the 19th June I reported that the three workhouses established, together with the out-door relief afforded to indigent women of the higher classes, would be sufficient to meet all the distress we were likely to have, provided the prospects of the coming harvest continued good

167 The favorable prospects affected prices, which now began to fall throughout the district With the setting in of the rains, however, sickness began to increase, and I was compelled to have an additional hospital barrack run up in connection with the station workhouse

168 Strange to say, about this time increased symptoms of distress were reported to have manifested themselves in the Kasia subdivision The matter was carefully enquired into by Mr Robinson and myself, and the report was found to be entirely without foundation

169 During the first week of July some anxiety was caused by an unprecedentedly heavy and continuous fall of rain, which was general throughout the district 90 notches having been registered in one day at Gorakhpur This was followed by an unusual flood in the Rapti, Rohin, and other hillstreams the maximum flood level on the 12th July being one foot above the flood level of 1871

170 A portion of the city was flooded, and considerable damage done to kucha buildings and to municipal roads and bridges, some of which were submerged for 24 hours Many old embankments were cut through, and openings had to be cut in the Nichlaul road embankment to save the rice crops on the adjoining fields

171 The heavy flood also did considerable damage to the *kodo*, *marwa*, *sawan*, and Indian-corn crops in the low-lying lands For a time, no doubt in particular localities, the inundation of the kachar lands augmented distress This was however purely local, prices were little affected , and the flood being succeeded by a continuation of the most favorable and propitious weather, which lasted up to the close of the season there was really no break in the diminution of distress and the improved condition of the district which had commenced with the setting in of the rains

172 Weeding the rice-fields now began to afford the means of employment to the poorer classes prices continued to decline, and even the numbers attending the workhouse began to diminish. Sickness, however, increased, the prevailing diseases being fever and ague and a bad type of dysentery, which refused to yield to medical treatment

173 About the end of July an outbreak of cholera was reported in the Nipal Tarai From there it found its way into this district, where it appeared first in a sporadic form, but ultimately became epidemic in the month of September, and has only lately disappeared

174 On the 1st September cholera broke out in the Gorakhpur workhouse, and it was accordingly determined to break it up a week or two earlier than had at first been intended

175 On the 9th September I reported the closing of the Mithaura workhouse, and that the Gorakhpur workhouse had also virtually been closed, although relief was still being given to a few non-working paupers The workhouse at Kasia was closed on the 22nd idem

176 In Appendix BII will be found a detailed statement showing the weekly attendance of working and non-working inmates in all the workhouses from the date they opened to the date they closed, with the expenditure incurred in both branches of each workhouse on account of food, establishment, contingencies, road expenses, and prices of raw materials

177. The gradual increase in the number of inmates, which continued for some time after they opened, is not indicative of increasing distress. When the relief works closed, it was some time before the people came to the workhouses, many who had saved something on the relief works went to their homes for a while before coming to them. There was at first also a greater disinclination to accept relief in cooked food than there afterwards was when the nature of the workhouse arrangements were thoroughly understood.

178. From Appendix BII. the following abstract has been prepared, showing the number of working and non-working inmates in each of the workhouses during the months of June, July, August, and September; also the daily average attendance during each of these months, the monthly expenditure incurred, exclusive of the price of raw materials, and the average cost per head :—

Month	Total number fed.	Working inmates: Men	Women	Children	Total.	Non working inmates: Men	Women	Children.	Total	Average daily attendance of working inmates: Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average daily attendance of non-working inmates: Men	Women.	Children.	Total	Total cost of food establishment and contingencies (exclusive of cost of raw materials) Rs. a. p.	Cost per head. Rs. a. p.
									Sudder										
June ..	22,539	4 930	3 915	3 607	11 812	3 508	4 235	2 974	10 717	140	131	122	393	117	141	99	357	1 867 13 1	0 1 2
July	23 826	7 171	8 0 8	8 8 8	24 07	1 772	2 274	1 703	5 749	231	259	288	778	57	5	55	165	1 893 6 6	0 1 0
August ..	20 996	5 34	5 818	190	18 45	95	916	784	2 631	173	18	232	592	31	29	25	85	1 43 11 4	0 1 0
September ..	486	109	39	82	230	98	112	46	256	7	2	6	15	6	8	3	17	179 8 3	*0 5 3
Total	7583	16,830	17 97	19 817	54 461	5 3/9	7 537	5 60	19 3 3	151	167	185	509	59	71	5	181	5 054 7 2	0 1 1
									Kas a.										
June ..	4 301	338	819	1 248	2 405	1 181	584	151	1 899	15	56	54	105	50	25	7	82	343 11 5	0 1 5
July	6 757	1 081	1 084	1 3?7	3 447	1 388	1,1 8	794	3 310	35	35	41	121	45	36	26	107	495 0 9	0 1 2
August	5 860	698	771	679	2 347	1 219	1 4	1 80	3 613	29	25	22	76	39	36	34	113	548 8 2	0 1 6
September	2 637	303	328	200	83	610	538	656	1 806	14	15	9	38	25	24	30	84	16 7 2	0 1 4
Total	19 555	2,620	3 001	3 409	9 030	4 578	3 564	2 88	10 525	24	28	33	84	41	31	26	93	1 538 11 8	0 1 4
									M thura										
..	2 556	434	1 011	06	2 51	131	89	484	707	21	48	34	103	6	4	23	33	252 4 6	0 1 6
	3 515	438	1 218	240	1 896	93	176	1 80	1 449	14	39	8	6	3	6	38	47	42 13 11	0 1 2
...	3 118	542	1 1 1	2?9	1 915	7	92	1 030	1 193	17	36	9	62	2	3	33	3?	193 1 5	0 0 11
	302	54	119	24	197	14	14	7	105	11	24	5	40	3	3	15	21	41 12 10	0 ? 1
Total	9 623	1 469	3 449	1 253	6 169	312	371	2 771	3 454	17	59	14	0	4	4	31	39	31 0 8	0 1 2

* The average cat) r ce per l ad n the mo th of Septemb r is h gl on account of cost of clothes and roadway expenses g ven to inmates

179. In the following statement the monthly totals for the whole district have been brought *together*, so as to show at a glance the total number to which relief was given at these workhouses during each of the months they were open, with the daily average attendance and the expenditure for each month :—

Month.	Total number fed.	Working inmates.				Non-working inmates.				Average daily attendance of working inmates.				Average daily attendance of non-working inmates.				Total cost of food, establishment, &c., (exclusive of cost of raw materials).	Cost per head.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
June ...	29,688	5,002	5,745	5,621	16,368	4,803	4,908	3,609	13,320	176	215	210	601	173	170	129	472	2,253 13 0	0 1 3
July ...	39,928	8,690	10,330	10,100	29,120	3,253	3,578	3,677	10,508	250	333	335	948	105	115	119	339	2,631 5 2	0 1 1
August ...	29,974	6,780	7,686	8,151	22,617	2,241	2,122	2,994	7,357	219	248	263	730	72	68	96	236	2,055 4 11	0 1 1
September ...	3,425	466	486	306	1,258	722	664	781	2,167	32	41	20	93	57	35	48	120	382 12 3	0 1 9
Total ...	103,015	20,938	24,247	24,478	69,663	11,019	11,272	11,061	33,352	707	837	828	2,372	387	388	392	1,167	7,353 3 4	0 1 2

180 These workhouses were organized on the model of the Moradabad wo[rk]house details of the system pursued in which were furnished for our guidance w[ith] G O No 479A, dated 16th May, 1874

181 As His Honor had deemed it expedient to depute Syed Ahmad Khan Bah[a]dur, C S I, on special famine duty to this district, I thought it better to leave th[e] organization of the station workhouse entirely in his hands, as he was personall[y] acquainted with the system adopted by Sir John Strachey at Moradabad in 1861

182 Shankar Dyal Panday, Extra Deputy Collector, was put in special charg[e] of this workhouse Syed Ahmad Khan soon succeeded in initiating him into all the necessary details, and under the Syed's personal supervision, and with the able assistance rendered by Mushtak Husain, Muhammad Shuk, and Muhammad Yar Khan, the Gorakhpur workhouse was organized in the course of a few days on the Moradabad model, and within a week of the date it started the arrangements in every department were working smoothly without any hitch While writing on the organization of the workhouse, I may as well take the opportunity of noticing the great assistance I received from Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur and from every one of the native gentlemen mentioned above as well as the great energy and zeal shown by Shankar Dyal Panday in the management of the workhouse

183 Without entering into great detail I will describe very shortly the general arrangements and internal economy of the workhouse In it there were two separate branches,—the workhouse proper for working inmates, and the poorhouse branch for non-working inmates

184 There were no restriction as to admission every applicant was admitted who was willing to accept relief in the shape of cooked food Every person admitted was furnished with a numbered ticket, and his name entered in a register in the manner adopted at Moradabad If fit for work, the paupers were then told off to be employed in whatever occupation they seemed most suited for, and their names were then entered in the special register of the workshop to which they were sent, and a distinction letter was put on their tickets to indicate the occupation to which they had been told off Those physically unfit for even light work received a poorhouse ticket (of a different shape), and their names were recorded in a separate register

185 Every morning at a fixed hour the roll was called, and a note made in the register, both of the inmates who were present and of absentees the numbers in the tick[et]s of those who were present being compared with the entries opposite the corresponding numbers in the register At the same time fresh applicants were admitted and registered

186 In each workshop one or two skilled mates were employed to teach the paupers when possible, these mates were selected from among the paupers themselves [b]ut for certain works, such as newar-making, rope-making &c, when no competent mate could be found among the paupers, an outsider was employed and paid a monthly salary

187 The different trades were carried on in separate barracks, to each of which [a]n open space or yard was attached, in this yard (excepting when it rained at the [ti]me fixed) food was distributed to the paupers, each taking up his position in accordance [w]ith the number on his ticket

188 The food distributed was dal and rice, and baked chapatis of mixed flour [th]e chapatis were baked of a uniform weight, and the "dal bhat," after being cooked, [wa]s divided into donahs (leaf platters) containing the sanctioned rations for adults and [mi]nors, working and non-working inmates

189 The dal and rice was cooked by Brahmans and distributed by Kahars, the [cha]patis being baked by regular nanbai bakers all the lower caste as well as the [Muh]ammadans preferred the chapatis, but as the latter were rather more expensive, [the] description of food distributed was varied from time to time

190. The non-working inmates had their food distributed in a separate yard, low-caste Hindus, Muhammadans, and Hindus of the higher classes being formed into separate gangs; to the latter only "dal bhat" cooked by Brahmans was distributed, while the rations of Muhammadans and low-caste Hindus were varied from time to time.

191. One meal a day only was allowed, and the scale of rations adopted is given in the margin. At the distribution of food the manager, Shankar Dyal Panday, and the naib manager were assisted by members of the Relief Committee, who took the duty in turns (as they had done at the poorhouse), as well as by the paid servants of the workhouse.

Working inmates.	
Adult	12 chittacks.
Children	6 "
Non-working inmates.	
Adult	10 chittacks.
Children	5 "

192. All who wished to do so were permitted to live on the workhouse premises: those however who had homes near and wished to go to them were allowed to do so, provided they put in an appearance by 6-30 A.M.

193. The following are the various occupations in which the working inmates were employed:—

1. Spinning cotton thread.
2. Rope and twine-making.
3. Basket-making.
4. Mat-making.
5. Weaving cloth and small durrees.
6. Newar-making.
7. Earthwork.

194. The number employed on the different works varied of course from time to time, but the returns for the 24th July may be taken as indicating pretty correctly the proportion of working inmates employed in the different occupations.

195. The following statement shows how the working paupers in the Gorakhpur workhouse were occupied on the above date:—

Nature of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cotton spinning	1	2	74	167
Rope and twine-making	103	51	80	234
Basket-making	25	18	21	64
Mat-making	27	27	34	88
Cloth and durree-making	29	10	19	52
Newar and tape-making	9	6	9	24
Earthwork	60	93	96	249
Total ...	[illegible]	297	333	878

196. The following statement, similar to [illegible] Moradabad report, has been drawn up to show the result of the work done by the working inmates:—

Number	[N]ature of employment	Articles prepared or work performed.	Quantity of articles prepared.	Expended on account of raw materials	Estimated value of articles prepared	Estimated profits	Details of column 5		Remarks.
							Actuals	Estimate	
			Mds s c	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
	Sudder								
1	Spinning cotton thread	Cotton rope	6 39 3¼	237 0 0	280 6 11	43 6 11	8 6 5	272 0 6	
2	Rope and twine making	R pe	120 33 5	284 0 10	470 4 8	186 3 10	330 3 4	140 1 4	
3	B sket making	Baskets	No 3 356		47 15 5	47 15 5	38 6 3	9 9 2	
4	Mat making ..	Mats ..	No 2 218		85 11 10	85 11 10	84 12 10	0 15 0	
5	Weaving cloth and small dorrees	Coarse cotton cloth and jharan and dusuti ..	204 pieces	306 14 0	451 5 6	144 7 6	447 4 6	4 1 0	
6	Newar-making	Newar and tape	4 0 10	135 8 0	163 4 5	27 12 5	163 4 5		
7	Road making ...	Repairs to road making digging of tank &c.	295 264 c ft		590 8 5	590 8 5	590 8 5		
			..	963 6 10	2 089 9 2	1 126 2 4	1,662 14 2	436 11 0	
	M thura								
1	Cotton sp nning ...	Cotton thread	1 37 15¼	52 3 0	55 2 10	2 15 10	1 7 10	53 11 0	
2	R pe-making	Rope	33 31 12	52 0 7	74 14 2	22 13 7	70 2 2	4 12 0	
3	Basket mak ng ...	Baskets ..	No 38	10 4 5	14 0 1	3 11 8	14 0 1		
4	Mat-making ..	Mats ..	No 727	26 4 8	46 13 8	20 9 5	46 13 8		
			..	140 12 3	190 14 9	50 2 6			Th s sum includes price of baskets made and price of raw mater als in hand when works were clos ed
	Kasya								
1	Cotton spinn ng	Cotton thread	2 4 5	16 6 7	14 0 0			14 0 0	Cotton purchased no thread s un tl e price of the cott n at the present market rate w l be Rs. 14 which is shown in the return
2	Rope mak ng	Rope	No 869	2 10 0	8 7 3	5 13 8	0 7 6	7 1 9	
3	B: ket mak ng	Ba kets	No 331	6 1 4	8 3 6	2 2 2	2 2 0	6 1 6	
4	Mat-making	Mats		15 1 0	14 13 0		14 13 0		
			...	40 2 11	45 7 9	7 5 5			
5	Earth work		144 000	..	288 0 0	288 0 0			

Beyond a small number of weavers and a good many of the women who
to spin cotton into thread, all the working inmates had to be taught the trades
ations at which they were employed This of course greatly interfered with
n of work and the results would doubtless have been more favorable had the
remained open for some time longer Still on the whole the result is, I think,
in an econom c point of view In the column of remarks oppo ite each
e noted separately the sum which has been actually real zed on account of
s sold, and the amount which is the *estimated* value of articles still unsold

206 In the earlier months it was not attempted to obtain much work from this class in return for the assistance given them A large number of these women in ordinary times live on what they can earn by needle-work High prices however and the general depression in all branches of trade affected their earnings very seriously, especially during the earlier months of the scarcity there was in fact no demand for the little articles they were in the habit of making up, such as plain and fancy *topis*, *kurtas*, &c, and they were on this account thrown almost out of employment, and required a larger measure of relief than was found to be necessary later in the season

207 The members of the Relief Committee made a house to house visitation of the city, in order to discover all cases of real destitution among this class, and after personal enquiries made on the spot by the members, the names of these *pardah nashin* women were brought on a list kept up by Muhammad Shaik Assistant Surgeon who up to the date of the opening of the workhouses personally saw to the distribution of this charity After that date Shankar Dyal Panday and Muhammad Shaik jointly undertook this duty

208 It is but right I should here acknowledge the great assistance given by Muhammad Shaik Assistant Surgeon, Karim Khan, Vakil and Mr Stephen Read, in making this house to house visitation and personally seeing to the relief of this class of sufferers This was a duty which could best be performed by Native gentlemen, who could quietly make the necessary enquiries and distribute the requisite relief without hurting the feelings or unnecessarily offending the prejudices of the parties relieved

209 In the margin I give a memo of the expenditure incurred in forwarding paupers from the interior of the district to the workhouse and poorhouses This includes the cost of the paupers fed on the road, and also cart and doli hire, when it was necessary to forward them by such means The money was paid from the relief fund

		Rs	a.	p
Through Mr Warren of Gopalpur	...	72	11	6
Sub-Inspector of R gauli		3	2	9
Mr Stoker Asst Magte.	...	7	13	10
" Tahsildar of Maharajganj	...	5	5	0
" " of Bansgaon	...	0	14	6
Total	...	89	15	7

210 *Health statistics.*—I will now very shortly give the health statistics of the period under report, at least so far as they refer to laborers on relief works and the inmates of the several workhouses

211 As has already been remarked, the health of the district was exceptionally good until about the middle of the rains. In the earlier months there was little or no sickness among those employed on relief works in the hot weather a few cases of small pox occurred, but it was only at Courtram that they were at all numerous

212 About the middle of the rains fever and ague and a bad type of dysentery became very common, and the number in hospital at this time, considering the small number then receiving Government relief, was very large

213 In Appendix D I will be found a statement giving the monthly admissions into each of the relief work hospitals the average daily attendance at the works to which the hospital was attached, the number of deaths with the usual percentages, as also the the expenditure incurred under the heads of Native Doctor s pay, establishment, diet, contingencies, &c.

214 From Appendix D I the following statement has been prepared to shew at a glance the total number employed on all the relief works, the admissions into relief work hospitals, and the number of deaths during each month relief works were open :—

Month.	Averages daily attendance at relief works	Number admitted into relief works hospital.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to average daily attendance column 2	Percentage of deaths to admissions into hospitals.
March ...	7 490	22	...		—
April ...	71 0	289	11	·0015	3 80
May ...	75 411	285	13	·00 7	4 56
June ...	9 892	23	8	·083	34·78

215. In Appendix D. II. will be found a statement giving the same details for the poorhouse and workhouse hospitals, as in given in D. I. for relief work hospitals.

216. The poorhouse hospital merged into the Gorakhpur workhouse hospital at the beginning of June, when the relief works closed. The following abstract statement, prepared from Appendix D. II. gives monthly details from March to May of the numbers relieved at the poorhouses, the number of patients admitted into the poorhouse hospital, and the number of deaths which took place, the same details being given for the three workhouses and workhouse hospitals from June to the date they closed :—

Month.		Average daily attendance at poorhouses or workhouses.	Number admitted into poorhouse or workhouse hospitals.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to average daily attendance column 2.	Percentage of deaths to admissions into hospital, column 3.
				Poorhouse hospital.		
March	...	1,014	189	53	5 22	28·04
April	...	836	133	28	3 34	21 05
May	...	500	109	35	7·00	32 11
				Work-house hospitals.		
June	...	1,073	349	80	7·45	22 92
July	...	1,287	386	111	8 62	28·75
August	...	966	387	117	12 11	30 23
September	...	213	119	38	17 88	31·93

217. The figures given in the above statement shew that, as was to be expected, there was much more sickness among the population of the poorhouses and workhouses than among the laborers employed on relief works.

218. As regards the poorhouse hospital, two things must be borne in mind,—(1) that the people from among whom patients were admitted were all paupers who had been held to be in such a state of physical debility from age, privation, or deformity, as to be unfit to labor on relief works; and (2) that besides admissions from the poorhouse, casuals picked up by the Police in the interior of the district, suffering from destitution and requiring medical treatment, were all sent into the poorhouse hospital. A greater amount of sickness and a larger proportion of deaths were naturally therefore to be expected in this hospital.

219. As regards the workhouse hospital the same remark applies, but to a modified extent. The paupers who became inmates of the workhouses when these were opened in June, were all people who had suffered severely during the scarcity, and for whom even the setting in of the rains had not opened up the means of earning a livelihood: they included many from the old poorhouses, and the worst cases of destitution from the relief works.

220. At the same time there can be no doubt that the inmates of the workhouses were, generally speaking, much better nourished and had constitutions much better able to withstand disease than the paupers who were relieved in the poorhouses: these workhouse inmates had in fact enjoyed the benefit of the relief given at the poorhouses and on the relief works, and although still in a destitute state, had improved in physical condition.

221. As a set-off against this, however, the unhealthy season of the year at which these workhouse hospitals were established must be borne in mind, as also the fact that on the poorhouses being closed, the patients who remained in hospital were transferred to the workhouse hospital, and that most of these were bad cases.

222. During the rainy season the increase in sickness has not been peculiar or confined to the workhouses; it has been general throughout the district, and it may

be well to give the Jail hospital statistics for the period during which relief works and workhouses were open, so as to shew that the increase in sickness and mortality during the rains has not been confined to the inmates of the workhouse —

Month		Daily average in Jail	Number admitted to Jail hospital	Deaths	Percentage of deaths on number in Jail	Percentage of deaths on number in hospital
		From past month	49			
		Fresh admitted	40			
October	1873	713 62	89	3	0 42	3·37
November	„	675 04	43	4	0 57	9 33
December	„	734 74	54	3	0 42	5 55
January	1874	803 41	54	1	0 12	1 85
February		893 28	56			
March		860 73	78	1	0 11	1 27
April		816 97	66	1	0·12	1 50
May		768 10	93	5	0 65	5 37
June		801 08	69	3	0 37	4 34
July	„	933 18	140	10	1 07	14
August	„	946 32	175	25	2 64	14 28
September	„	918 15	213	69	6 45	27 69
Total		819 50	1 130	115	13 9	10 17

223 On the whole I consider, as far as the healthiness of the season goes, the district has been very fortunate The amount of sickness and the low rate of mortality among the laborers on the relief works was certainly much less than might have been expected, and this was no doubt more or less attributable to the care and attention which was paid to sanitation and conservancy arrangements on all the relief works

224 Before leaving the subject of hospitals, it will be as well to state how the expenditure incurred (details of which are given in Appendices D I and D II) was met The following statement explains this —

Hospital charges debited to the State	Rs	a	p	Hospital charges debited to relief fund.	Rs	a	p
Total expenditure on account of relief work hospitals	787	9	1	Total expenditure on account of poorhouse hospitals	1 112	15	0
Portion of expenditure in workhouse hospitals	1 399	8	9	Portion of expenditure on account of workhouse hospitals	1 399	10	2
Total debitable to State	2 187	1	10	Total debitable to relief fund	2 512	9	2
				Grand total expenditure on hospitals	4 699	11	0

225 *Prices and pressure on different classes* —In Appendix A will be found a table of the prices of common rice, wheat, barley, peas, and gram from the beginning of the scarcity (October 1873) to the end of September 1874 For the sake of comparison, the prices current during the three preceding years have also been inserted in this appendix, as also the prices current during the same months in 1868-69, in which years the highest prices hitherto current in this district were reached

226 Rice is the common food of the people of this district comparatively little wheat, and not very much barley, is consumed by the poorer classes When the price of common rice is beyond their reach, the poorer classes usually take to parched gram and peas

227 As has already been remarked, there was no food famine in the district although at one time serious apprehensions were entertained, lest such might be the case in the northern parganas, and but for the great benefit done to the rabi crops by the rains of the first week of February, and the unexpected improvement in the outturn of the rabi harvest, I believe special measures would have had to be taken for the import of food into portions of this district

236 Those castes of which there were less than 15 inmates have been include the column "other castes" The figures in this statement bear out what has alr been stated regarding the clas es who suffered most

237 The pressure on the poorer classes is also apparent from the increase in number of crimes against property The increase is general in all crimes against pr perty, but is greate t in the case of petty thefts The annexed statement shews the nur ber of the principal offences against property reported during the past three years —

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Cattle theft	Receiving stolen property
1872	6	6	767	1 519	131	336
1873	6	13	1 005	2 343	224	352
Three quarters of 18 4 ..	7	18	1 214	2 872	292	363

238 Another symptom of distress is the large number of foundling and abandon ed children which have been picked up in the district since the scarcity first began to be felt A memo of the number of such children, which were thrown on the hands of Government from 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874 and how they were dis- posed of may be interesting

The following statement gives this information —

Total number of foundling children			*Number of children made over to relatives*		*Number of children made over to Hindus and Musalmans*		Number of children made over to Mission Orphanage	Number of children died
Hindu	Musalman	Unknown	Hindu	Musalman	To Hindus	To Musalmans		
75	42	13	16	4	5	58	41	6

239 I have now to notice the measures of relief adopted by Government—(1) in the way of granting advances for the purchase of food grain to be stored in the north ern portion of the district, (2) in the way of takavi advances for the purchase of seed grain, and (3) remissions of land revenue to zemindars in the Maharajganj Tahsil

240 *Advances for purchase of food grain* —As has already been state l the amine Commission were of opinion that an actual dearth of food grain might occur the north at a season of the year when importation into that inaccessible portion the district would be very difficult

241 To prevent the possibility of any such dearth, Government decided to make ances to traders for the purchase of grain

242 These advances were made on the following terms —

(1) Advances were made free of interest, repayable within one year, to traders guaranteed to store grain at certain centres approved of by the Collector n the cases of these advances was the average price prevailing in the city of khpur between the 15th April and 15th May, about which time it was calculated of the grain would be purchased, and for every 40 seers stored by the contractor e rates, he was bound to deliver 30 seers at any depot in the north of the district nonth's notice given by the Collector Power was reserved to the Government whatever quantity of grain might be required at the above rates up to 15th , after which date the contractor was at liberty to sell the balance Ibed

(2.) Advances were made free of interest, repayable within six months, to traders who agreed to import food grain into the Maharajganj Tahsil, to be sold there at the trader's discretion as soon as the grain imported had been inspected by the District Officer or a subordinate deputed by him.

243. The following statement exhibits the amount of advances and the quantity of grain stored under each of the above conditions:—

Number of persons who agreed to supply *to* d grain	Quantity agreed to be supplied.	Amount actually advanced.	Quantity actually stored.	Value of quantity actually stored at average market-rate prevailing between 15th April and 15th May, 1874	Amount refunded up to 7th December 1874.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		(1) Under the 1st terms of agreement.				The following gentlemen undertook to supply the largest quantities of grain:—
23	91,400	2,21,113 2 0	90,865	2,26,165	31,480 0 0	*Maunds.* Babu Chedi Lal ... ... 20,000 " Anant Das ... ... 20,000 " Sarju Parshad... ... 16,000 Muhammad Zaka-ullah ... 10,000 Babu Kalwant Sahu .. ... 7,000 " Gobind Sahu and Andh Kishor Shah. 5,000
		Under the 2nd terms of agreement.				
1	10,000	9,234 14 0	10,700	15,436	9,234 14 0	
23	101,400	2,30,348 14 0	101,565	2,41,901	40,714 14 0	

244. The orders of Government were that 150,000 maunds should be provided for, unless I had satisfactory grounds for believing that so large a quantity would not be needed. I had formerly reported that in my opinion the storing of grain was not absolutely necessary. I could not however foresee what might happen, and guarantee that private enterprise, unassisted with such advances, would supply a sufficiency of grain for local consumption in the north of the district, so much depended on the prospects and results of the coming kharif.

245. Besides the grain included in the above statement, several traders in Barhaj bazar gave agreements to keep a store of 35,900 maunds grain, which Government might claim up to the 15th October. These men however declined to accept Government advances on the ground that they could not furnish the security required.

246. Being grain-dealers by trade, the storing of grain by these men was a comparatively easy undertaking. It was otherwise, however, with the city bankers and many of the zemindars who took advances for the grain entered in the statement given above; they were not professional grain-dealers, and were only induced to enter into the agreement with the view of assisting Government in providing against a possible famine in a portion of this district.

247. Had Government taken all the grain stored, or even a considerable portion of it, off the hands of these parties, they would certainly have made a fair profit by the transaction: they had the use of the money advanced them free of interest for a year, while the allowance of 10 seers in the maund would have been ample, and more than sufficient to cover all incidental expenses in connection with transport, storing, &c.

248. Prospects improved however so much, and a promise of a good kharif harvest became so certain, that Government had no occasion to call on these parties to deliver over any portion of the grain. As soon as it became manifest that Government would not require the grain, foreseeing the loss the parties under agreement would sustain if prevented from disposing of their grain till the 15th October, I reported the matter, and on the 9th July, 1874, received Government sanction to the contractors selling the grain at their discretion.

249. Nothwithstanding this concession, however, there can be no doubt that many of the parties under agreement to keep their grain in store up to the 15th October have suffered serious loss, owing to the great fall in prices, and the difficulty of disposing of such large stores of grain even at the reduced prices.

250 In point of law these men can have no claim against Government, but, considering all the circumstances of the case, I must say I think they are entitled to some consideration, and that some allowance should be made in recovering from them the sums advanced.

251 Some of them have petitioned me on the subject I have however abstained from holding out promises to them which might in any way compromise Government At the same time I think it my duty to bring the matter to the notice of Government, as considering the losses some of the larger contractors must have sustained, I hardly think the mere thanks of Government would be sufficient recompense for the services these men have rendered and the losses some of their number have beyond a doubt incurred

252 Although Government had no occasion to call on these men to deliver the grain, it must not be supposed that the arrangements made were not attended with beneficial results The purchase of so large a quantity of grain attracted much grain to the district, and the knowledge that so large a stock of grain was in store, on which Government had a lien, and which could at any time be thrown into the market, had a *material effect in keeping down prices after the purchase of Government grain was* completed

253 *Takavi advances for seed grain* —The advances given to enable the zemindars to purchase rice seed have already been referred to in the body of this report These advances were given free of interest, if repaid within one year, but interest was to be realized on any balance outstanding at the close of a year, the advances under any circumstances to be paid up in full within two years

254 The following statement shows the amount advanced in each of the six tahsils of this district with the number of proprietors or groups of proprietors who availed themselves of the privilege —

Tahs ls

	Maharajganj	Gorakhpur or Sudder	Hatta.	Bansgaon	Padrauna.	Deoria	Total
Number of proprietors or groups of proprietors who took takavi advances.	183	12	12	8	3	2	220
Amount of advance	79 241	6 712	2,130	1,635	1 065	688	91 471

255. As was to be expected, the zemindars of the Maharajganj Tahsil availed themselves most extensively of the assistance offered by Government, indeed it was principally to provide seed for this portion of the district, three-fourths of the cultivated area of which is under rice, that it was resolved to grant advances of this description

256 For all these advances ample security in landed property has been taken, the Government money is safe, and the good done cannot be exaggerated, but for the assistance given by Government in this way, and the measures taken to induce the Nipal Durbar to allow the export of rice seed by purchasers from this district, I much fear a very considerable extent of land in the Maharajganj Tahsil would have been thrown out of cultivation during the past kharif season

257 *Remissions of land revenue* —I solicited the sanction of Government to a remission of one half of the rabi demand in the Maharajganj Tahsil A uniform remission was asked for, because in point of fact the loss sustained had been equal or nearly so throughout the tahsil, and beyond the fact that some of the zemindars were better able to bear the loss and make good the Government land revenue from lated

capital or other sources, there were really no good grounds for drawing a distinction between them; while, again, any detailed investigation would have certainly offered inducements to bribery and corruption.

258. In my No. 144, dated 19th March, 1874, I gave at length my reasons for soliciting this remission of land-revenue, which it would seem unnecessary to repeat here. The Famine Commission after marching through the subdivision were satisfied that the relief I proposed was not excessive, and Government in letter No. 311A., of 16th April, 1874, to the address of the Commissioner, Benares Division, sanctioned the remission of half the rabi demand, or half of the year's revenue in the Maharajganj Tahsil.

259. I was at the same time empowered to ask for further remission or suspension in other subdivisions of the district, reporting each case separately for order. I am glad to say, however, that I found no necessity for availing myself of this permission, and that with the exception of the remissions granted in the Maharajganj Tahsil, the full land revenue of the district was collected within the year. It was certainly not collected so promptly or punctually, or with such facility as usual, but at the close of the year with the above exception I was able to show a clear balance sheet.

Demand.	Collections.	*Remissions on account of*			Balance.
		Scarcity.	Diluvion, &c.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,70,867	16,02,537	66,111	2,219	68,330	...

The statement given in the margin shows the demand, collections, and remissions for the year 1281 Fasli. My instructions to the Tahsildars were to enforce the demand against all zemindars who were well-to-do, and insist on prompt payment by them: those who had suffered most, and who were willing, but unable to pay with their usual punctuality, were frequently allowed several months' grace.

260. *Total expenditure.*—I append a statement showing the total expenditure incurred in connection with the late scarcity and relief operations in this district. I have distinguished the charges which are debitable to the State from those pertaining to the relief fund. Under the orders of Government, however, all subscriptions, &c., to the relief fund were credited in the Treasury accounts, under the head of "Suspense Account, Scarcity;" while all expenditure incurred was also shown under that head. At the same time all expenditure from the funds of the State, in connection with relief works, workhouses, &c., has been shown in the Treasury accounts under the head "Suspense Account, Scarcity." In the Treasury account, therefore, no separate details are shown of those items of expenditure which are debitable against the relief funds and of those which are chargeable to the State. The figures in the following statement, however, show how the two accounts should be adjusted:—

State Fund.	Amount.	Relief Subscriptions.	Amount.
	Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Relief works, Appendix B. ...	3,20,444 8 8	Poorhouses before workhouses opened, Appendix C.	5,864 9 3
Portion of workhouse expenditure, Appendix BII.	6,247 4 2	Ditto, branch of workhouses, Appendix BII.	2,250 5 2
Relief work hospitals, *Appendix* DI.	787 9 1	*Pardah-nashin* women before opening of workhouse, from statement in para. 204.	267 0 0
Portion of *workhouse, from* statement in para. 224.	1,399 8 9	Poorhouse hospitals, from statement in para 224.	1,112 10 0
Pardah-nashin women in connection with workhouse, from statement in para 204.	513 14 1	Portion of workhouse hospitals, *from statement* in para 224	1,399 10 2
District Engineer's charges for construction of three workhouses.	4,755 1 9	Forwarding paupers (see para. 209),	89 15 7
Pay and travelling allowance of Mr. Gash, Supervisor, not charged to any work, Rs. 752 a. 1 p 4; Ditto ditto of Mr. Mills, not charged to any work ... 1,053 10	1,805 11 4		
Carried over ...	3,35,952 15 10		10,984 2 2

State Fund		Amount	Relief Subscriptions.	Amount
Brought forward		Rs a p 3 35 952 15 10		Rs. a 10 984 2
Travelling allowance to Ganga Singh Assistant Surgeon and to native Doctors and Hospital Assistants	153 0 5			
Pay of Ganga Singh Assistant Surgeon,	423 14 2			
Pay of two extra Deputy Collectors ..	2 122 13 7	2 699 12 2		
Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur C S on account of deputation and travelling allowance	270 15 5			
Mushtak Husain with ditto ditto	138 11 4	409 10 9		
Paid up to date for compensation of land appropriated for relief work	1 082 2 6			
Survey of Budaun,	49 9 7	1 131 12 1		
Total ..		3,40,194 2 10	Total	10 984 2 2

261 In this statement have been included not only the items of expenditure, details of which have been given in this report under the head of relief works work house, poorhouses, &c., but all other items not included in the above These other items are entered in sufficient detail to explain the nature of the charges

262 There will be certain re-credits against this expenditure, the exact amount of which cannot however at present be given These re-credits will consist of the price of hospital and workhouse sheds, cooking utensils, and other miscellaneous articles purchased for use in the poorhouses and workhouses, also the price of articles manufactured in the latter

263 Before closing this report, I beg to be allowed to bring to the favorable notice of Government the names of those officers in the different branches of the service who have discharged with special energy and zeal the onerous duties thrown upon them during the past year of scarcity

264 When all have worked so hard it would almost be invidious to select any names for special mention the opportunities of some were greater than those of others, but every officer engaged in the administration of the district during the year co-operated in the most hearty and zealous way in organizing and carrying out all the arrangements made for the relief of distressed

265 To Messrs Spedding, Robinson, and Stoker I am indebted for the accurate information they collected regarding the condition of the crops and the general state of the people in the subdivisions under their charge at the close of last year the forecast these officers made of the prospects of the season proved to be very correct.

266 Mr Robinson s subdivision was fortunately almost exempt from any thing like severe distress, and he had therefore no relief works to look after Mr Spedding exercised an active supervision over the relief works in the Bansgaon circle, and did much to suppress peculation among the lower subordinates. On Mr Stoker, however, fell the most onerous and disagreeable duty in connection with the supervision of relief works and workhouses, as he was stationed in the north of the district on this special duty from 1st May to 14th July, 1874

267 His services there were most useful, not only in the supervision of these works but also in making arrangements between the zemindars and cultivators for the distribution of seed grain. I feel that my special thanks are due to Mr Stoker

. The services of Mr. Peart, in organizing the relief works, have alre
brought to the special notice of Government, and he has been rewarded with pro
which he well deserved.

269. Mr. Mills of the Police was deputed to this district on account
experience he had gained in relief operations during the last famine in the Jhansi
sion. I found him most energetic and willing ; he was for some time in charge o
relief works on the Lotan road, and eventually relieved Mr. Stoker at Mithaura, w
he was in charge of the workhouse from 14th July, 1874, up to the date it closed.
had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he discharged the du
entrusted to him.

270. Of the lower subordinates in the Public Works Department I would selec
Ewaz Khan, Overseer, for special mention. None of the other Public Works Depart-
ment subordinates, European or native, displayed the same amount of activity or apti-
tude in managing the laborers on the relief works and exacting a full day's task from
them.

271. Among the Tahsildars, Shankar Dyal Panday alone was called on to per-
form any extraordinary duties in connection with relief operations. I have already
acknowledged his services in the body of this report. He rendered me great assistance
in arranging for the purchase of food grains.

272. Baboo Chhattardhari Thakur, Officiating Deputy Collector, did an immense
amount of extra work in seeing to the prompt disbursement of the seed and food grain
advances, and in keeping up the accounts connected with the same. He has also ren-
dered me very great assistance in checking the accounts and preparing the appendices
to this report.

273. My special thanks are due to Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur, as also to Mush-
tak Husain, for the very great assistance they gave me in organizing and starting the
workhouses in June.

274. I would also bring to the notice of Government the names of the gentle-
men given in the margin, who assisted as
volunteers in many of the relief operations. In
one way or another all these gentlemen ren-
dered valuable services to Government, and in
not a few instances at considerable personal
inconvenience and expense to themselves. Of
the gentlemen named. Mr. Warren has already
received the thanks of Government for the
rvices he rendered in connection with the supervision and management of the Lotan
d relief work.

Mr. Warren, of Gopalpur Factory,
Mr. Stephen Read, of Gorakhpur.
Muhammad Shaik, Assistant Surgeon.
Maulvi Ali Bakhsh, Sub-Judge.
" Azmat Ali, City Munsiff
Baboo Durga Parshad, Honorary Magistrate.
" Chhedi Lal, Mahajan.
" Anant Das, "
" Sarju Pershad, Treasurer.
Maulvi Habibullah Khan, retired Sub-Judge.
Baboo Balgobind Das, Mahajan.
Muhammad Karim Khan, Vakil.

275. In conclusion, I would take the opportunity of assuring Government that
nces of distress have now passed away, and that the outturn of the past kharif and
rospects of the coming rabi are all that could have been desired. This satisfac-
ate of matters is not attributable solely to the favorable season we have had, but
eat measure also to the measures taken by Government to assist the people
the past year. The circulation of the money given as takavi advances for the
e of seed grain. and the remission of a portion of the Government demand, in
to the help given them by relief works, was an immense assistance to the agri-
lasses in the north of the district. It seemed to put fresh heart into them at
en they had all but given themselves up to despair, and not a few had actually
nigrate from this portion of the district. I have no hesitation in saying that
relief thus afforded the agricultural classes, the northern portion of this
ld have been partially depopulated. if not by deaths from starvation. by
o more favored tracts ; and that in the end, from the large extent of land

which have been thrown out of cultivation, Government would have suffered a very serious loss, and the state of the district could not have been what it now is

276 Having been provided by Government with the means of subsistence during the pressure of the famine, with their plough cattle safe (owing to the abundance of forest pasturage in this district), and seed grain advanced by Government to such as required it, the cultivators of all classes were enabled not only to tide over the crisis but to take immediate advantage of the favorable season and bring every available bigha under cultivation

I have, &c,

J J F LUMSDEN,

Collector

For the fortnight ending with		Common Rice. Fortnightly average from October, 1868, to September, 1869.	October, 1870, to September, 1871.	October, 1871, to September, 1872.	October, 1872, to September, 1873.	October, 1873, to September, 1874.	October, 1868, to September, 1869.	October, 1870, to September, 1871.	O		
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S.		
October	15th	18 13	21 9	21 4	22 12	14 14	15 8	20 7	21		
	31st		24 9	22 15	20 2	15 12		21 1	21		
November	15th	16 5	24 9	22 15	20 2	16 10	11 4	22 2	21 4		
	30th		25 0	21 9	21 0	14 14		22 15	22 15		
December	15th	16 1	26 3	24 9	18 0	13 2	11 6	23 12	22 15	1	
	31st		26 3	22 15	20 0	13 2		23 9	21 4	1	
January	15th	16 2	27 13	22 15	21 0	13 2	11 6	24 9	21 4	11	
	31st		27 10	21 4	21 14	10 15		24 3	19 10	12	
February	15th	17 1	24 9	18 13	21 0	10 15	13 0	24 9	16 6	12 4	
	28th		24 9	18 0	21 0	10 15		23 12	16 6	13 2	
March	15th	17 10	22 2	18 0	20 2	11 6	16 4	22 2	15 9	15 12	1
	31st		22 9	18 0	20 2	11 6		21 6	16 6	16 10	14
April	15th	16 13	21 4	18 0	19 4	10 8	19 12	21 4	15 9	17 8	13
	30th		21 4	16 6	19 4	10 8		22 9	16 6	17 8	14 6
May	15th	16 13	21 4	17 3	19 4	10 8	19 13	21 4	16 6	16 10	14 7
	31st		21 1	18 0	17 8	10 8		22 6	16 6	15 12	14 7
June	15th	16 8	21 4	16 6	16 10	10 8	19 11	22 15	14 12	14 14	14
	30th		21 4	15 9	16 10	10 15		22 15	14 12	14 0	14
uly	15th	15 6	21 4	14 14	15 12	11 6	18 3	22 15	14 14	14 0	14 7
	31st		21 4	15 12	16 10	11 6		22 15	14 14	14 14	14 7
gust	15th	12 4	22 15	15 12	17 10	11 3	11 14	25 6	14 0	14 14	14 7
	31st		23 12	15 12	17 8	11 3		25 8	14 14	15 12	14 14
ember	15th	13 8	22 15	15 12	17 8	16 10	12 4	24 9	13 2	14 7	15 5
	30th		21 4	17 8	17 8	16 10		22 2	14 0	13 10	14 14

Barley: October 1868 to September, 1869	Barley: October 1870 to September 1871	Barley: October 1871 to September 1872	Barley: October, 1872 to September 1873	Barley: October, 1873 to September 1874	Peas: October 1868 to September, 1869	Peas: October, 1870 to September 1871	Peas: October 1871 to September, 1872	Peas: October, 1872 to September 1873	Peas: October, 1873 to September, 1874	Gram: October 1868 to September, 1869	Gram: October 1870 to September 1871	Gram: October 1871 to September 1872	Gram: October 1872 to September 1873	Gram:
S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
22 14	29 7	32 12	19 4	15 12	22 1	19 10	29 7	21 0	19 4	25 12	18 0	22 15	21 7	1
	29 15	32 12	19 4	15 12		21 4	[illegible] 3	21 0	19 4		18 1	24 9	21 7	
12 15	32 12	34 6	19 4	17 8	19 14	21 4	26 3	21 0	19 4	9 15	19 10	24 9	21 0	17
	32 6	32 12	15 12	17 8		21 4	26 3	21 0	19 4		20 4	24 9	21 0	16
13 2	34 6	31 2	14 0	15 8	19 14	21 4	26 5	22 12	17 8	8 9	21 4	24 9	19 0	15 1
	33 9	27 13	16 0	16 10		21 4	25 3	22 12	17 8		21 4	24 9	20 4	15 12
15 12	34 6	27 13	18 6	16 10	19 10	22 5	26 3	22 12	17 8	8 6	22 15	22 5	21 14	14 14
	33 9	24 9	18 6	13 2		22 15	26 6	24 8	14 0		22 15	22 [illegible]	21 1	10 8
8 10	32 12	22 15	18 6	14 0	20 13	32 12	26 3	26 4	14 0	9	22 15	22	22 14	10 1
	31 7	21 4	[illegible] 8	13 2		36 0	27 13	28 0	14 0		22 15	13 1	5 6	1 4
1	29 7	22 16	17 8	14 0	21 10	36 0	27 13	28 0	14 0	10 2	[illegible] 1	9 1	6 4	14 4
	30 6	22 15	17 8	15 12		32 12	27 13	26 4	14 0		22	21 4	4 8	14 0
	29 7	22 15	22 1	19 4	19 3	32 12	27 13	24 8	14 0	16 6		25 6	[illegible] 0	15 12
	31 2	24 9	22 12	19 4		32 12	27 13	24 8	4 0		27 13	27 13	26 4	14 14
	34 6	26 3	22 12	12 4	17 11	32 12	27 13	24 8	14 0	15 0	26 3	2[illegible] 1	6 4	15 12
	34 6	19 7	22 12	19 4		32 12	27 13	24 8	14 0		[illegible]6 10	27 13	23 10	15 2
	34 6	22 15	21 0	16 10	16 12	32 12	26 3	22 12	14 0	16 1	27 13	24 9	21 14	11 4
	5 3	21 4	17 8	17 8		32 12	26 3	22 2	14 0		27 1	22 15	21 14	4 7
	0	21 0	17 6	17 8	19 0	[illegible]2 12	24 9	22 12	14 0	15 14	30 4	21 14	21 14	14 14
	0	19 4	19 4	17 8		32 12	24 9	22 12	14 0		9 4	21 14	21 14	14 14
	0	19 4	19 4	18 6	13 9	32 12	24 8	22 12	14 0	12 15	30 4	23 10	21 14	14 7
	0	21 0	19 4	18 6		37 10	24 8	22 12	14 0		30 11	23 10	22 5	14 4
		19 4	19 4	19 [illegible]	11 14	3[illegible] 10	24 8	22 12	14 0	13 12	29 7	23 12	21 7	14 14
		19 4	19 4	19 4		32 12	24 8	[illegible]1 0	14 0		26 3	22 11	19 4	14 14

J J F

APPENDIX BI.

Weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children. Able.	Children. Unable.	Total.	Wages. Rs. a. p.	Supervision. Rs. a. p.	Contingencies. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.	Outturn. Earthwork.	Outturn. Turfing.	Outturn. Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Outturn. Dismantling masonry.
Fyzabad Road.													
21st January, 1874	890	830	738	...	2,458	131 3 2	...	...	131 3 2	...	...	4,776	...
31st ditto	2,189	2,145	746	...	5,080	271 12 6	...	...	271 12 6	35,000	...	7,260	...
7th February, 1874	848	1,0 5	292	...	2,155	109 7 4	...	...	109 7 4	35,000	...	1,857	...
14th ditto	453	298	16	...	767	46 2 0	...	...	46 2 0	3,150	...	2,660	...
21st ditto	808	801	86	...	1,695	98 7 5	...	...	98 7 5	...	...	...	...
28th ditto	76	97	6	...	179	9 9 8	...	...	9 9 8	3,400	...	...	...
Head-office charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 3 2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,264	5,186	1,884	...	12,334	666 10 1	...	...	882 13 3	76,550	...	16,553	...
Nichlaul Road.													
7th February, 1874	2,567	2,161	952	...	5,680	299 5 10	...	...	299 5 10	120,000	...	...	...
14th ditto	5,871	8,046	3,484	...	17,401	983 14 0	...	...	983 14 0	228,493	...	...	...
21st ditto	13,712	22,017	8,558	...	44,287	1,606 1 0	10 15 0	...	1,617 0 0	319,347	...	...	...
28th ditto	7,672	14,129	7,904	...	29,705	1,646 11 4	52 12 3	34 4 2	1,733 11 9	276,958	...	...	...
7th March, 1874	8,198	16,409	7,159	...	31,766	1,776 15 7	...	...	1,776 15 7	350,780	...	...	...
14th ditto	14,988	26,926	14,764	...	56,678	3,112 9 2	61 10 0	7 11 0	3,181 14 2	437,051	...	...	...
21st ditto	21,856	38,726	32,411	...	92,993	5,165 11 3	63 12 0	16 9 6	5,236 0 9	590,884	...	...	...
31st ditto	33,346	59,539	65,754	...	158,639	8,386 9 8	212 9 4	196 11 0	8,795 14 0	815,583	...	...	...
7th April, 1874	34,492	55,503	63,718	...	153,713	8,535 15 0	204 14 3	131 15 1	8,872 12 4	738,028	...	...	...
14th ditto	33,868	59,983	57,519	...	151,370	8,588 9 6	228 9 9	83 8 0	8,900 11 3	635,614	...	...	...
21st ditto	33,902	73,574	59,509	14,464	181,449	9,666 15 1	241 12 6	72 10 9	9,981 6 4	693,499	...	...	...
30th ditto	42,324	1,02,195	73,061	28,429	246,009	12,420 8 5	453 1 9	899 9 5	13,773 3 7	1,000,214	...	...	...
7th May, 1874	30,712	79,499	52,126	21,227	183,564	9,618 9 11	421 8 2	107 4 6	10,147 6 7	891,266	...	...	...
14th ditto	33,007	84,951	52,071	24,687	194,716	10,466 9 3	423 5 5	104 3 7	10,994 2 3	[illegible]	...	...	...
21st ditto	20,223	56,245	31,921	15,605	123,994	5,835 3 1	413 3 11	199 1 8	6,447 8 3	[illegible]	...	...	...

31st ditto	34,531	103 935	52 892	34 234	2?5 674	10 826 1 7	793 14 4	168 3 8	11 798 5 7	1,097 181		...	...
7 I June 18 4	2 927	43 9 8	14 389	11 415	79 299	3 766 15 11	658 16 3	19 0 0	4 444 15 2	413 100		...	...
14th ditto	2 175	18 238	4 224	2 935	27 575	1,173 3 1	204 13 1	56 6 6	1 363 8 8				
Head-office charges	...	...							2 719 11 3	...	...		
Total	363 176	878 464	502 610	152 0 6	2 004 512	103 ?65 8 8	4 486 13 0	2 97 2 5	1 3 069 3 4	10 217 093	...	...	
						Lolan Road							
?1 February 1874	881	1 168	952	...	3 003	160 5 2			160 5 2	35 665	...	...	
14th ditto	1 8 7	1 905	1 282		5 001	2 9 13 10			274 13 10	78,810		...	...
21st ditto	1 693	1 808	1 2?2		4 700	262 5 10	40 15 0	7 13 0	311 1 0	63 212	...		
28th ditto	1 116	1 ?45	825		3 185	176 12 11	11 6 6		188 3 5	37 728			
7th March 1874	1 858	1 6 8	1 152		4 848	283 15 7			283 15 7	57 252		...	
14th ditto	2 193	2 653	1 468		6 3?4	381 10 0	57 11 8	...	439 5 8	98 250			...
21st ditto	603	337	342		1 142	75 3 3	16 23 4		93 0 7	16 005			
31st ditto	6 49	8 183	8 5 0	...	18 420	1 035 13 4	63 11 5	27 12 1	1 147 4 10	168 332		...	
7th April, 18 4	18 569	14 779	16 2?9		40 567	2,663 5 1	111 6 9	11 7 0	2 6?6 2 0	225 274		...	
14th ditto	31 233	31 051	?3 ? 9		88,043	4 906 0 9	198 7 3	31 6 2	5 135 14 2	334 177			...
21st ditto	45 76	48 741	32 047	2 070	129 674	7 275 4 8	73 5 2	807 6 2	7 062 0 0	457 1 9		...	
28th ditto	64 158	81 18	4 430	41 646	211 350	11 624 14 7	396 12 3	199 0 1	13 120 11 0	656 483		...	...
5th May 18 4	51 821	66 468	25 529	41 766	185 22	10 515 15 9	111 4 10	112 10 3	10 69 14 10	521 610			
14th ditto	34 164	4 071	47 565	30 247	139 010	7 565 7 1	148 12 3	243 2 0	7 947 5 4	437 175	...		...
21st ditto	24 93	39 038	24 120	19 822	107 488	5 456 0 10	300 14 10	67 18 11	5 824 13 7	436 604	...	...	
31st ditto	18 34	35 901	18 45	1 55	88 591	4,357 11 3	280 6 10	93 6 0	4 737 8 1	462,561	...	...	...
7th June 1874	5 9 6	10 810	8 9 6	4 710	24 412	1 1 5 10 3	101 0 11	348 11 11	1 621 7 1	117,3 9	...	...	
Head-office charges								...	572 7 4	...	...		
Total	? ? 4	61 059	253 499	157 414	1 067 239	58 007 6 2	1 919 1 0	1 488 8 8	61 985 1 2	42 52 003			
						City Suburbs							
14th February, 1874	702	1 363	1 184		3 309	183 13 11		5 3 0	166 6 11	95 750		...	...
21st ditto	1 037	1 97	44		3 5 8	205 3 10		...	203 3 10	48 740			...
Total	1 739	3 160	1 9 8		6 687	365 1 9		5 3 0	370 10 9	142 490		...	...
						Cumberland							
14th February 1874	56	41	65		143	7 6 6			7 6 6	1 300			
21st ditto	1 939	?3 ?	2 9 3		7 4 ?	410 12 9			410 12 9	149 234		...	
28th ditto	3 657	4 719	4 186		12 6	14 5 11	...		714 5 11	100 492	...	...	...
7th March 1874	5 585	6 78	5 418	...	17 071	9 3 5 6	55 7 6	13 3 0	1 053 0 2	64,854		...	...
14th ditto	3 881	? 35	1 412		26 73	1 56 6 2	...		1 560 6 2	80 5?0			...
21st ditto	8 461	8 9 ?	13 76	...	33 580	1 35 9 6	81 9 0	0 10 6	1 817 13 0	90,325	...		...
31st ditto	17 019	13 511	31 8 ?		67,853	3 513 4 5	234 7 8	1 7 0	3 879 2 11	131 4 8	...	...	

APPENDIX BI.

Weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children. Able.	Children. Unable.	Total.	Wages. Rs. a. p.	Supervision. Rs. a. p.	Contingencies. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.	Outturn. Earthwork.	Outturn. Turfing.	Outturn. Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Outturn. Dismantling masonry.
Fyzabad Road.													
21st January, 1874	890	830	738	...	2,458	131 3 2	...	...	131 3 2	...	...	4,776	...
31st ditto	2,189	2,145	746	...	5,090	271 12 6	...	...	271 12 6	35,000	...	7,260	...
7th February, 1874	848	1,0 5	292	...	2,155	109 7 4	...	...	109 7 1	35,001	...	1,857	...
14th ditto	453	298	16	...	767	46 2 0	...	...	46 2 0	3,150	...	2,660	...
21st ditto	808	801	86	...	1,695	98 7 5	...	...	98 7 5	...	...	...	...
28th ditto	76	97	6	...	179	9 9 8	...	...	9 9 8	3,400	...	...	...
Head-office charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 3 2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,264	5,186	1,884	...	12,331	666 10 1	...	...	882 13 3	76,550	...	16,553	...
Nichlaul Road.													
7th February, 1874	2,567	2,161	952	...	5,680	299 5 10	...	...	299 5 10	120,000	...	...	...
14th ditto	5,871	8,016	3,484	...	17,401	983 14 0	...	...	983 14 0	228,493	...	...	...
21st ditto	13,712	22,017	8,558	...	44,287	1,606 1 0	10 15 0	...	1,617 0 0	319,327	...	...	...
28th ditto	7,672	14,129	7,904	...	29,705	1,616 11 4	52 12 3	31 4 2	1,733 11 9	276,958	...	...	...
7th March, 1874	8,198	16,409	7,159	...	31,766	1,776 15 7	...	...	1,776 15 7	350,780	...	...	...
14th ditto	14,988	26,926	14,764	...	56,678	3,112 9 2	61 10 0	7 11 0	3,181 14 2	437,054	...	...	...
21st ditto	21,856	38,726	32,411	...	92,993	5,155 11 3	63 12 0	16 9 6	5,236 0 9	590,884	...	...	...
31st ditto	33,346	59,539	65,754	...	158,639	8,386 9 8	212 9 4	196 11 0	8,795 14 0	815,583	...	...	...
7th April, 1874	34,492	55,503	63,718	...	153,713	8,535 15 0	204 14 3	131 15 1	8,872 12 4	738,028	...	...	...
14th ditto	33,868	59,983	57,519	...	151,370	8,588 9 6	228 9 9	83 8 0	8,900 11 3	635,614	...	...	...
21st ditto	33,902	73,574	59,509	14,464	181,449	9,666 15 1	241 12 6	72 10 9	9,981 6 4	693,499	...	...	...
30th ditto	42,324	1,02,195	73,061	28,429	245,009	12,420 8 5	453 1 9	899 9 5	13,773 3 7	1,000,214	...	...	...
7th May, 1874	30,712	79,199	52,126	21,227	183,564	9,618 9 11	421 8 2	107 4 6	10,147 6 7	891,266	...	...	...
14th ditto	33,007	64,951	52,071	24,687	194,716	10,166 9 3	423 5 5	104 3 7	10,994 2 3	1,001[illegible]	...	...	...
21st ditto	20,223	56,245	31,921	15,605	123,994	5,835 3 1	413 3 11	199 1 3	6,447 8 [illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...

		18 238	4 589 4 224	33 234 11 415 9 935	225 674 79 299 27 575	10 826 1 7 3 766 15 11 1 072 3 1	798 14 4 658 15 3 204 13 1	168 3 9 19 0 0 56 6 6	11 798 3 7 4 444 15 2 1 369 6 8 2 719 11 3	1 097 181 4 12 500 ..
Total	383 376	8 6 464	602 616	159 056	2 004 512	1 03 65 6 8	4 486 13 0	2 97 2 5	1 3 069 3 4	10 217 023
Lotan Road										
1 February 1874	883	1 168	952	..	3 003	160 5 2	40 15 0	7 13 0	160 5 2	35 665
14th do	1 8 7	1 905	1 269		5 001	2 9 13 10	11 6 6	..	279 13 10	78 210
21st do	1 695	1 803	1 262		4 700	262 5 10	57 11 8		311 1 0	63 212
28th do	1 115	1 945	825		3 185	176 12 11	16 13 4		188 3 5	37 728
7th March 1874	1 858	1 6 8	1 132		4 648	283 16 7	63 11 5		283 15 7	57 252
14th do	2 97	2 659	1 468		6 3 4	381 10 0	111 6 9		439 5 8	98 250
21st do	503	337	342		1 162	76 3 3	193 7 3	27 12 1	93 0 7	18 005
31st ditto	6 69	6 183	5 550		18 420	1 055 13 4	9 5 2	11 7 0	1 147 4 10	165 332
7th April 1874	15 553	14 739	16 69		45 567	2 563 5 1	396 2 3	31 6 9	2 686 2 0	225 274
14th do	31 233	3 05	25 779		88 053	4 906 0 9	111 4 10	307 6 2	5 135 14 2	334 137
21st ditto	46 76	48 741	39 047		129 674	7 275 4 8	148 12 8	199 0 2	7 662 0 0	457 1 9
30th ditto	64 1 8	64 16	4 430	2 070	21 350	11 524 14 7	300 14 10	142 10 3	12 120 11 0	656 483
7th May 1874	51 821	56 466	35 568	41 646	185 22	10 518 15 9	280 6 10	243 2 0	10 69 14 10	52 6 0
14th do	34 64	4 034	27 565	41 366	139 010	7 565 7 1	101 0 11	67 18 11	7 947 5 4	497 75
21st ditto	24 093	39 653	2 720	80 247	107 288	5 456 0 10		99 6 0	5 824 13 7	438 604
31st to	18 94	93 901	18 85	19 821	88 691	4 337 11 3		348 11 11	4 737 8 1	462,863
7th June 1874	3 9 6	10 840	5 9 6	1 55	24 912	1 1 5 10 3			1 625 7 1	117,3 9
Head office charges				4 710		..			572 1 4	
Total	1 269	61 069	299 439	157 41	1 067 239	58 007 6 2	1 9 9 1 0	1 486 8 8	81 985 1 2	42 52 008
C ty Suburbs										
14th February 1874	762	1 363	1 184		3 309	159 13 11		5 9 0	165 6 11	93 750
21st do	1 037	1 797	4		3 6 8	205 3 10			205 3 10	48 740
Total	1 799	3,160	1 928		6 887	365 1 9		5 9 0	370 10 9	142 490
Tu ke bund										
14th February 1874	36	41	65		145	7 6 6			7 6 6	1 390
21st do	1 939	3 4	2 9 9		7 4 2	410 12 9			410 12 9	149 234
28th to	6 7	4 778	4 86		126 1	14 5 11			714 5 1	100 492
7th March 1874	5 585	6 038	5 418		17 071	978 5 8			1 053 0 2	84 854
14th do	7 881	45	1 442		26 7 3	560 6 2	55 7 6	19 3 0	1 560 6 2	50 590
21st do	8 86	8 3	13 78		31 556	1 35 9 6	81 9 0	0 10 6	1 817 13 0	90 5*5
31st do	17 011	15 511	35 823		67 853	3 643 4 5	234 7 6	1 7 0	3 879 2 11	134

APPENDIX BI.

Weeks.		Men.	Women.	Children: Able.	Children: Unable.	Total.	Wages.	Supervision.	Contingencies.	Total.	Outturn: Earthwork.	Outturn: Turfing.	Outturn: Breaking and cleaning kankar.	Outturn: Dismantling masonry.
							Tyrsind Road.							
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
21st January, 1874 ...	...	890	830	738	...	2,458	131 3 2	...	...	131 3 2	...	...	4,775	...
31st ditto ...	...	2,189	2,145	746	...	5,080	271 12 6	...	...	271 12 6	35,040	...	7,250	...
7th February, 1874 ...	...	848	1,015	292	...	2,155	109 7 4	...	...	109 7 4	35,000	...	1,857	...
14th ditto ...	...	453	298	16	...	767	46 2 0	...	...	46 2 0	3,150	...	2,663	...
21st ditto ...	...	608	601	86	...	1,295	98 7 5	...	...	98 7 5	...	...	...	...
28th ditto ...	...	76	97	6	...	179	9 9 8	...	...	9 9 8	3,403	...	...	...
Head-office charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 3 2	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5,264	5,186	1,884	...	12,334	666 10 1	...	...	882 13 3	76,550	...	16,553	...
							Nichlaul Road.							
7th February, 1874 ...	...	2,567	2,161	952	...	5,680	299 5 10	...	...	299 5 10	120,000	...	...	...
14th ditto ...	...	6,871	8,016	3,484	...	17,401	943 14 0	...	...	943 14 0	224,493	...	...	...
21st ditto ...	...	13,712	22,017	8,558	...	44,287	1,606 1 0	10 15 0	...	1,617 0 0	312,327	...	...	...
28th ditto ...	...	7,672	14,129	7,904	...	29,705	1,616 11 4	52 12 3	31 4 2	1,713 11 9	276,958	...	...	...
7th March, 1874 ...	...	8,198	16,409	7,159	...	31,766	1,776 15 7	...	...	1,776 15 7	250,780	...	...	...
14th ditto ...	...	14,988	26,926	14,764	...	56,678	3,112 9 2	61 10 0	7 11 0	3,181 14 2	437,054	...	...	...
	...	21,856	38,726	32,411	...	92,993	5,155 11 3	63 12 0	16 9 6	5,235 0 9	570,884	...	...	...
	...	33,316	59,639	65,754	...	158,709	8,396 9 8	212 9 4	196 11 0	8,805 14 0	815,581	...	...	...
	...	34,492	55,503	61,718	...	151,713	8,535 13 0	204 14 3	131 15 1	8,872 12 4	739,028	...	...	...
	...	33,868	59,983	57,519	...	151,370	8,398 9 6	225 9 9	83 8 0	8,707 11 3	635,614	...	...	...
	...	33,302	73,574	59,509	14,464	181,119	9,666 13 1	241 12 6	72 10 9	9,981 6 4	643,159	...	...	...
	...	42,324	1,02,195	73,061	28,429	246,009	12,420 8 5	453 1 9	899 3 5	13,773 1 7	1,010,214	...	...	...
	...	30,712	79,499	52,126	21,227	183,564	9,618 9 11	421 8 2	107 4 6	10,147 6 7	891,266	...	...	...
	...	33,007	84,951	52,071	21,687	191,716	10,466 9 3	423 5 5	104 3 7	10,994 2 3	1,001,452	...	...	...
	...	20,223	56,345	31,941	15,605	123,971	5,805 3 1	413 3 11	199 1 3	6,417 8 3	608,160	...	...	...

	8	18 238	14 089	31 234	225 674	10 826 1 7	798 14 4	188 3 2	11 793 3 7	1 097 181
			4 224	114 5	79 299	3 766 15 11	658 15 3	19 0 0	4 444 15 2	4 12 500
				2 935	27 575	1 072 3 1	201 13 1	58 6 6	1 369 6 8	
								..	27 9 11 3	
Total	383 476	866 404	602 616	1520 6	2 004 512	1 03 65 8 8	4 486 13 0	2 97 2 5	1 3 009 3 4	10 217 023
						Lotan Road.				
21 February 1874	883	1 168	952		3 003	160 5 2			160 5 2	35 665
14th ditto	1 8 7	1 905	1 269		5 001	279 13 10			279 13 10	78 210
21st ditto	1 695	1 803	1 204	..	4 700	262 5 10	40 15 0	7 13 0	311 1 10	63 212
28th ditto	1 115	1 345	825		3 185	176 12 11	11 6 6		188 3 5	37 728
7th March 1874	1 858	1 6 8	1 132		4 648	283 15 7			283 15 7	57 252
14th ditto	2 97	2 659	1 468		63 4	381 10 0	57 11 8		439 5 8	98 250
21st ditto	503	337	342		1 182	78 3 3	16 13 4		93 0 7	18 005
31st ditto	6 68	6 183	8 550		18 420	1 055 13 4	61 11 5	27 12 1	1 147 4 10	165 332
7th April 1874	15 559	14 779	16 69	...	46 567	2 563 5 1	111 6 9	11 7 0	2 686 2 0	225 274
14th ditto	31 233	31 05	25 779		88 063	4 906 0 9	198 7 3	81 6 2	5 135 14 2	334 137
21st ditto	46 776	48 741	32 087	2 070	129 674	7 275 4 8	9 5 2	207 6 2	7 662 0 0	457 1 9
30th ditto	64 158	64 16	4 430	41 646	211 850	11 524 14 7	396 2 3	199 0 2	12 120 11 0	656 483
7th May 1874	51 821	86 466	35 568	41 368	185 22	10 515 5 9	111 4 10	112 10 8	10 69 14 10	521 6 0
14th ditto	34 164	47 034	27 565	30 247	139 010	7 555 7 1	148 12 8	243 2 0	7 947 5 4	497 75
21st ditto	24 093	39 653	21 790	19 822	107 288	5 458 0 10	300 14 10	6 18 11	5 824 13 7	436 604
31st ditto	18 94	33 961	18 385	1 551	88 691	4 357 11 3	280 6 10	99 6 0	4 737 8 1	462,563
7th June 1874	3 9 6	10 840	8 956	4 710	24 912	1 1 5 10 3	101 0 11	348 11 11	1 621 7 1	117,319
Head-office charges									572 1 4	
Total	7 269	63 059	239 499	157 412	1 067 239	58 007 6 2	1 919 1 0	1 486 8 8	61 985 1 2	42 52 008
						City Suburbs.				
14th February 1874	762	1 363	1 184	3 309		159 13 11		5 9 0	105 6 11	93 760
21st ditto	1 037	1 797	44	3 5 8		205 3 10			205 3 10	48 740
Total	1 7 9	3 160	1 9 8	6 897		365 1 9		5 9 0	370 10 9	142 490
						Tu ke bund				
14th February 1874	36	44	65	145		7 6 6			7 6 6	
21st ditto	1 939	2 5 4	2 9	7 4 2		410 2 9			410 12 9	1 390
28th ditto	3 637	4 778	4 186	12 621		14 5 1			714 5 11	149 234
7th March 1874	5 585	6 038	5 418	17 071		978 5 8			1 053 0 2	100 492
14th ditto	7 881	7 45	1 442	26 773		1 56 6 2	53 7 6	19 8 0	1 560 6 2	84 854
21st ditto	8 861	8 9 0	13 75	31 580		1 35 9 6	81 9 0	0 10 6	1 817 13 0	50 530
31st ditto	17,013	15 511	33 323	67 853		3 013 4 5	234 7 6	1 7 0	3 879 2 11	90 595

APPENDIX B I—(concluded).

Weeks		Men.	Women.	Children. Able.	Children. Unable.	Total.	Wages.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Outturn. Earthwork.	Outturn. Turfing.	Outturn. Breaking and stacking kunkur.	Outturn. Dismantling masonry.
							[illegible]—(concluded).							
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.				
7th April, 1874 ...	...	18,431	16,033	33,225	...	67,719	3,915 7 7	124 3 0	2 1 0	4,011 11 7	89,597	41?0	...	...
14th ditto ...	...	23,397	27,167	33,125	...	84,633	4,856 8 2	254 15 6	31 5 6	5,143 11 2	52,612	1,236	...	...
21st ditto ...	...	22,818	23,172	30,162	10,046	86,?98	4,547 4 9	320 12 6	21 5 0	5,?91 6 3	134,470	1??52	...	...
30th ditto ...	...	38,026	28,101	44,381	16,539	137,?67	7,417 10 2	411 0 6	29 0 8	7,?57 11 4	237,?53	75,000	...	...
7th May, 1874 ...	...	33,717	31,??4	35,974	16,311	117,501	6,?53 13 6	427 1 6	23 4 4	6,??3 5 4	[illegible]	6,720	...	...
14th ditto ...	...	38,967	42,073	43,517	21,652	146,215	7,?01 14 5	45? 10 9	111 15 0	8,174 8 7	1 ?? ???	...	...	...
21st ditto ...	...	40,520	49,781	49,450	14,394	153,357	7,151 9 2	491 11 11	44 1 0	7,?84 15 1	144,?25	...	...	...
31st ditto ...	...	45,111	53,321	55,140	20,123	173,694	8,221 3 3	749 5 8	23 1 6	?,9?3 10 5	...	...	...	...
7th June, 1874 ...	...	1,606	5,263	5,146	1,?72	12,687	5?? 4 5	72 8 4	3 5 0	675 5 0	...	14,520	...	...
Head-office charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855 13 4	...	...	...	...
Construction of hospital, Kauriram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831 7 5	...	...	...	...
Total	...	306,025	329,039	409,539	106,150	1150,771	52,919 9 7	3,850 13 9	317 11 6	65,775 10 6	1,?41,4?7	102,?25	...	...
							[illegible] on Bridge.							
21st February, 1874	...	552	1,005	708	...	2,265	113 11 3	7 0 6	...	125 11 9	62,457	...	...	...
28th ditto ...	...	1,670	3,232	2,110	...	6,972	387 2 1	22 10 6	...	409 12 7	53,072	...	...	...
7th March, 1874 ...	...	2,269	3,193	3,329	...	8,791	455 6 6	...	...	455 6 6	91,000	...	...	200
14th ditto ...	...	2,575	3,552	3,875	...	10,705	510 0 3	55 12 11	82 7 2	648 0 4	76,000	...	...	400
21st ditto ...	...	3,996	5,535	7,414	...	6,945	878 0 7	36 10 2	56 5 1	979 15 10	101,872	...	...	600
31st ditto ...	...	11,166	13,963	21,595	...	46,724	2,345 5 10	131 4 11	129 7 6	2,679 2 3	50,724	...	...	1,203
7th April, 1874 ...	...	8,761	10,936	17,272	...	36,969	1,851 9 11	70 1 6	164 14 1	2,086 9 6	88,243	...	...	800
14th ditto ...	...	428	728	615	...	1,771	91 8 9	3 4 6	11 6 11	105 4 2	12,000	...	...	...
Head-office charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 0	...	...	...	...
Total	...	31,680	42,111	56,918	...	130,712	6,598 13 2	323 13 0	511 4 9	7,459 10 11	570,140	...	...	3,203

						Js l Tank							
28th February 1874	741	3 849	9 073		6 663	333 8 4	19 10 6		346 2 10	17 440		..	...
7th March, 1874	1 270	4 637	1 989		8 796	474 4 8	..	2 0 0	476 4 8	30 35	..		..
14th ditto	1 106	7 430	3,256		11 792	617 5 8	238 3 3	24 9 0	879 10 11	117 851			...
21st ditto	1 952	9 716	4,949		16 617	858 1 11	70 3 5	125 0 0	1,053 5 4	129 079	..		
31st ditto	6 452	19,868	16 325		42 625	2 251 8 6	152 10 11	193 13 4	2 604 0 8	127 312	...	..	...
7th April 1874	7 903	20 158	18 837	..	46 598	2 572 9 1	104 4 10	76 3 4	2 893 0 3	136 9 2 5			..
14th ditto	7 437	19 926	19 391	600	47 354	3 530 6 5	63 6 2	125 8 0	2 719 3 7	87,305			
21st ditto	6 678	18 016	12 135	8 772	45 602	2 244 6 10	107 11 10	130 15 8	2 413 2 4	103 011			
30th ditto	6 012	22,500	17,504	15 322	53 338	3 029 2 9	139 7 6	100 12 4	3 269 6 9	112,061		..	
7th May, 1874	6 290	17,057	13 758	12 929	50 029	2 368 1 8	106 9 6	108 10 5	2 583 6 2	108,565		..	...
14th ditto	4 998	14,628	12 053	10 637	42 406	1 905 6 10	105 7 0	33 3 3	2 044 1 1	95 000			
21st ditto	5 753	17 904	12 409	10 664	46 780	2 083 1 3	106 13 5	47 8 0	2,237 6 8	106 019		..	...
30th ditto	7 170	24 66	18 183	15,847	65 958	2 774 7 10	156 9 1	156 15 0	3 087 13 11	190 221			
7th June, 1874	2 338	9 460	7 989	7,080	26 817	1 021 4 9	96 13 5	7 0 9	1 125 2 11	61 517	...	..	
Head-office charges							...		163 15 2				
Total	68 080	210 885	160 798	81 672	521 635	25 003 11 0	1 460 15 0	1 13 11 1	2 771 4 3	1 467 521			
						Gola Road							
7th April 1874	2 237	2 382	3 480		8 099	417 5 11	24 13 0	48 5 11	490 8 10	19 850			
14th ditto	21 301	22 981	38 409	...	83 691	4 236 15 5	105 3 6	582 12 1	5 014 15 0	211 000		..	
21st ditto	32 681	34 073	40 936	9 916	117 809	5 599 6 9	292 10 0	201 15 5	6 793 14 2	374 000			
30th ditto	43 559	47 644	49,594	15,558	159,355	7 413 9 3	400 9 1	1 118 12 0	6 952 14 6	623 50			
7th May 1874	83,811	38 154	38 175	34 6 7	144 7 7	353 5 8	466 12 9	60 10 0	7 880 12 5	782 559			..
14th ditto	8 428	17 092	18 444	14 697	53 681	2 519 3 0	227 6 0	23 4 0	2 769 13 0	3 4 500			..
21st ditto	6 906	17 622	12,544	12 037	49 301	2 221 3 7	275 0 0	10 4 0	2 506 7 7	80 700			...
31st ditto	4 536	108 4	7 705	5 333	28 190	1 308 3 10	143 11 6	8 7 0	1 460 11 4	13 100			..
7th June 1874	296	1 913	1 499		4 208	208 6 1	79 3 6	9 11 0	297 4 7	..			
Head-office charges		..			...	...	..	...	588 8 1	..			...
Total	154 257	188 6 8	205 788	95 170	649 091	31 478 0 6	2 105 5 4	2 768 15 5	38 35 13 4	2 619 209	...	..	
						Deor a Road							
30th April 1874	104	288	197	395	982	43 8 6	30 0 0	6 4 9	78 8 6	5 000			
7th May 1874	962	3 157	1 652	2 959	8 730	404 14 10	27 6 8	6 4 9	438 4 3	32 000			...
14th ditto	2 457	8 101	2 667	9 311	22 536	1 014 8 10	68 3 1	15 8 7	1 098 4 6	50 608			
21st ditto	3 031	8 680	3 693	5 012	21 0 6	953 3 8	62 7 10	7 14 0	1 023 9 8	58 333			
31st ditto	5 167	12 495	7 923	8 08	41 293	1 918 14 1	137 15 0	38 14 9	2 095 11 10	123 40			...
7th June 1874	3 098	12 969	6 621	6 630	29 318	1 268 14 2	65 7 6	33 12 3	1,388 1 10	105,501		..	
Head-office charges	..						..	...	265 12 9		..		
Total	14 879	52 690	22 753	33,618	123 035	5 604 0 0	411 2 1	109 6 4	6 403 5 2	374 842			
GRAND TOTAL	1 272 523	3 066 515	1 701 779	6 26,282	5 667 145	2 91 208 12 11	14 533 15 1	14 701 12 8	3 20 444 8 8	21 361 571	102 828	16 552	3 300

J J F LUMSDEN
Collector

EK FROM THE DATE RELIEF WORKS WERE CLOSED

inmate.		Total expenditure					
way expenses.	Total	Cost of food	Cost of establishment.	Contingencies.	Road way expenses.	Cost of raw materials.	Total.
a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a.
OUSE.							
	184 7 10	204 10 10	34 5 8	186 9 6			248 10
	186 12 7	330 0 5	64 0 11	32 5 8	..	147 6 6	573 13
	147 12 11	295 2 3	58 5 7	71 15 7		67 5 0	492 12
..	186 2 9	428 4 9	66 4 0	72 11 11	..	2 0 0	559 4
..	705 4 1	1,258 2 3	223 0 2	186 10 8		216 11 6	1 884 8
..	119 15 4	358 9 7	58 13 0	32 15 6			450 6
	80 0 1	323 4 1	66 4 1	26 13 6		38 15 0	455 4
	56 5 0	312 9 11	61 12 10	26 13 7	..		4 1 4
	127 0 7	356 8 4	75 12 10	193 1 4		397 5 7	1 022 12
	392 5 0	1 350 15 11	262 10 9	279 11 10	..	436 4 7	2 329 11
	34 4 2	257 3 1	57 2 1	17 6 9	...	11 15 3	343 10
	37 9 3	285 0 7	63 15 4	22 3 1	..		371 3
0 6 0	31 3 11	195 6 2	53 14 3	11 5 8	40 8 0		301 2
0 3 0	35 6 11	195 8 10	61 12 4	9 2 2	73 4 0	70 5 3	410 0
0 9 0	139 7 3	933 2 8	236 12 0	60 0 8	113 12 0	82 4 6	1 425 15
5 15 0	32 13 9	21 9 2	31 8 5	75 14 4	14 4 0	126 12	270 0
	9 1 6	1 9 8	13 0 0	14 0 2		..	26 9
...		..	3 8 0		...		3 8
	..		4 0 0	0 2 6		101 6 8	105 8
5 15 0	41 13 2	23 2 10	52 0 5	90 1 0	14 4 0	228 2 3	407 10
6 8 0	1 278 15 6	3,565 7 8	774 7 4	616 8 2	128 0 0	963 6 10	6 047 14

EK FROM THE DATE RELIEF WORKS WERE CLOSED

… inmate.		Total expend ture					
…way ex …ses.	Total	Cost of food.	Cost of establishment.	Contingencies.	Road way expenses	Cost of raw materials.	Total.
a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.
SE.							
	184 7 10	204 10 10	34 5 8	186 9 6	..	147 6 6	248 10 0
	188 12 7	330 0 5	64 0 11	32 5 8		67 5 0	573 13 8
	147 12 11	295 2 3	58 5 7	71 15 7		2 0 0	492 12 8
	186 2 9	428 4 9	66 4 0	72 11 11			569 4 8
	705 4 1	1 258 2 3	225 0 2	186 10 8		216 11 6	1 884 8 7
	119 15 4	358 9 7	38 13 0	32 15 6	..	38 15 0	450 6 1
	89 0 1	323 4 1	66 4 1	26 13 5		397 5 7	455 4 7
	56 5 0	312 9 11	6 3 10	26 13 7			4 1 4 4
	[illegible]			4			1 022 11 1
						7	2,329 11 1
							2

	...ies.	expenses.	...als.	Total.	Cost of food.	Cost of establishment.	
.. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. .	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
					SUDDER OR GO		
14 11 0	2 5 10	..	...	64 2 2	157 9 6	19 10 8	
43 9 4	21 9 2	...	147 6 6	387 0 11	155 8 6	20 7 7	
42 10 0	68 13 6	...	67 5 0	344 15 6	128 15 2	15 11 7	
51 15 1	52 11 5	...	2 0 0	483 1 11	161 13 4	14 4 11	
152 13 5	145 7 10	...	216 11 6	1,179 4 6	593 14 6	70 2 9	
48 5 9	25 4 8	...	...	330 6 9	101 13 3	10 7 3	
57 1 6	21 11 0	...	38 15 0	366 4 6	74 11 1	9 2 7	
56 10 8	21 1 9	...	...	344 15 4	45 7 0	5 2 2	
70 14 10	109 14 1	...	397 5 7	895 11 6	38 15 4	4 14 0	
233 0 9	177 15 6	...	436 4 7	1,937 6 1	260 14 8	29 10 0	
53 10 9	15 3 5	...	11 15 3	309 6 0	28 10 6	3 7 4	
59 15 3	20 12 6	...	...	339 9 9	32 2 7	4 0 1	
49 14 11	10 3 9	40 2 0	..	269 14 2	25 12 8	3 15 4	
56 10 1	7 10 3	73 1 0	70 5 3	373 10 8	29 8 9	5 2 3	
220 3 0	53 13 11	113 3 0	82 4 6	1,286 8 7	116 2 6	16 9 0	
23 6 6	67 8 10	8 5 0	126 12 7	237 2 9	10 7 4	8 1 11	
7 8 0	12 5 0	...	...	19 8 5	1 9 8	5 8 0	
3 8 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	
4 0 0	0 2 6	...	101 5 8	105 8 2	...	...	
38 6 6	79 11 9	8 5 0	228 2 3	365 11 4	12 1 0	13 9 11	
644 7 8	457 1 0	121 8 0	963 6 10	4,768 14 6	983 0 8	129 15 8	1
					KASIA WORKH		

APPENDIX C

Statement showing attendance at the Poor houses in the Goralkpur District, and cost for each week, from date of opening to close of Relief work

Names of Poor-houses	Period	Total number fed	Number received uncooked food: Adult	Children	Total	Number received cooked food: Adult	Children	Total	Cost of: Food	Establishment	Cooking utensils	Contingencies	Total	Remarks
									Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
Gorakhpur	Week ending 7th February 1874	6 212			..	3 122	3 090	6 212	83 10 8					
	Ditto 15th ditto	10 668			..	5 780	4 888	10,668	181 9 9					
	Ditto 22nd ditto	9 0 0				4 438	4 590	9 028	189 14 6					
	Ditto 28th ditto ..	5 600	..	..		3 659	1 941	5 00	154 2 0					
	Total	31 508				16 999	14 509	31 508	609 5 9	39 2 9	44 11 0	56 0 9	748 4 3	
	Ditto 7th March 1874	7 058	..	..	..	4 601	2 457	7 058	191 14 10					
	Ditto 15th ditto	7 817				5 859	1 958	7 8 7	228 2 1					
	Ditto 22nd ditto	7 693			..	5 259	2 436	7 695	229 9 0					
	Ditto 31st ditto	8 587	..	..	..	5 531	3,320	8 857	300 12 1					
	Total	31 427	..			21 56	10 171	31 427	950 6 0	71 7 0	25 0 0	61 12 7	1 108 9 7	
	Ditto 7th April 1874 ..	7 428			..	4 296	3 132	7 428	241 7 0					
	Ditto 15th ditto	8 8 5				5 332	3 313	8 845	282 6 2					
	Ditto 22nd ditto	4 684				2 688	1 996	4 684	194 2 1					
	Ditto 30th ditto ..	4,140	...	...		3 172	968	4 140	195 8 3					
	Total	25 007				15 488	9 609	25 097	914 7 6	95 8 0	16 8 0	67 2 2	1 093 9 8	
	Ditto 7th May 1874	3 825				2 807	1 018	3 825	167 8 1					
	Ditto 15th ditto ..	3 802			..	2 634	1 16	3 802	192 3 4					
	Ditto 22nd ditto ..	3 597				2 264	1 3 3	3 597	166 13 7					
	Ditto 30th ditto	4 2 9				3 028	1 51	4 279	220 4 11					
	Total	15 503				10 733	4 770	15 503	746 16 11	92 10 3		358 3 3	*1 197 13 5	*This includes Rs 297 7 9 expenditure incurred in erecting poor house sheds
	Grand Total	101 515	..			64 476	39 059	103 535	3,221 3 9	298 13 8	86 3 0	542 2 2	4 48 4 11	

APPENDIX C.—(*continued.*)

Names of Poor-houses.	Period.	Total number fed.	Number received uncooked food.			Number received cooked food.			Cost of					Remarks.
			Adult.	Children.	Total.	Adult.	Children.	Total.	Food.	Establishment.	Cooking utensils.	Contingencies.	Total.	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bansgaon.	Week ending 15th March, 1874, (12th to 14th).	118	89	29	118	...	...	...	4 7 3	...	...	...	4 7 3	
	Ditto 22nd ditto ...	293	217	76	293	...	...	...	11 0 6	...	...	...	11 0 6	
	Ditto 31st ditto ...	420	304	116	420	...	...	...	16 4 6	...	...	...	16 4 6	
	Total ...	831	610	221	831	...	...	...	31 12 3	...	...	...	31 12 3	
	Ditto 7th April, 1874 ...	390	302	88	390	...	...	...	16 14 3	...	...	...	16 14 3	
	Ditto 15th ditto ...	505	381	124	505	...	...	...	23 4 9	...	...	...	23 4 9	
	Ditto 22nd ditto ...	459	336	123	459	...	...	...	21 8 6	...	...	...	21 8 6	
	Ditto 31st ditto ...	475	335	140	475	...	...	...	20 2 9	...	...	...	20 2 9	
	Total ...	1,829	1,354	475	1,829	...	...	...	81 14 3	...	...	...	81 14 3	
	Ditto 7th May, 1874 ...	410	316	124	410	...	...	...	18 10 0	...	...	...	18 10 0	
	Ditto 15th ditto ...	487	327	160	487	...	...	...	20 3 9	...	...	...	20 3 9	
	Ditto 22nd ditto ...	518	312	206	518	...	...	...	20 5 3	...	...	...	20 5 3	
	Ditto 31st ditto ...	745	456	289	745	...	...	...	29 11 6	...	...	...	29 11 6	
	Total ...	2,190	1,411	779	2,190	...	...	...	88 14 6	...	...	...	88 14 6	
	1st to 8th June, 1874 ...	600	380	220	600	...	...	...	23 8 9	...	...	29 11 3	53 4 0	
	Grand Total ...	5,450	3,735	1,695	5,450	...	...	...	226 1 9	...	...	29 11 3	255 13 0	

Deozia	12th to 15th March 1874	21	21		21			...	0 13 4	...	...		0 13 4
	Week ending 22nd ditto	358	320	38	358				18 7 4	...			18 7 4
	Ditto 31st ditto ...	497	455	42	497				16 12 3				16 12 3
	Total	876	796	80	876		...	...	31 0 11		...		31 0 11
	Ditto 7th April 1874	483	417	66	483		...		15 3 5				15 3 5
	Ditto 15th ditto	698	594	104	698				30 2 7	...			30 2 7
	Ditto 22nd ditto ...	674	661	12	674				23 3 10				23 3 10
	Ditto 30th ditto ...	907	679	228	907				26 1 4				26 1 4
	Total	2 762	2 243	519	2 762	...		...	94 11 2	...		...	94 11 2
	Ditto 7th May 1874	966	693	273	966				32 5 1				32 5 1
	Ditto 15th ditto	766	570	196	766		...	...	26 0 9		...		26 0 9
	Ditto 22nd ditto	355	312	43	355		...	...	12 15 6	...		...	12 15 6
	Ditto 31st ditto ...	506	440	66	506				18 7 2				18 7 2
	Total	2 593	2 015	5 8	2,593	...			89 12 6			...	89 12 6
	1st to 8th June 1874	388	380	8	388	...			12 13 4			27 8 0	40 5 4
	GRAND TOTAL	6 619	5 434	1 185	6 619	...			228 5 11	...		27 8 0	255 13 11
Maharajganj	12th to 15th March 1874 ...	22	21	1	22				0 15 7				0 15 7
	Week ending 22nd ditto	55	55		55				2 9 3			...	2 9 3
	Ditto 31st ditto	86	86		86				4 0 5				4 0 5
	Total	163	162	1	163			...	7 9 3				7 9 3
	Ditto 7th April 1874	122	108	14	122				5 1 2				5 1 2
	Ditto 15th ditto	155	153	2	155				6 12 9				6 12 9
	Ditto 22nd ditto	119	119	...	119				5 0 9				5 0 9
	Ditto 30th ditto	139	139		139				5 14 6				5 14 6
	Total ...	535	519	16	535			...	22 13 2				22 13 2
	Ditto 7th May 1874	123	116	7	123		...		5 1 6				5 1 6
	Ditto 15th ditto	142	129	13	142				5 12 3				5 12 3
	Ditto 22nd ditto	137	123	14	137				5 8 5				5 8 5
	Ditto 31st ditto	170	54	16	170	...	...	...	6 14 1		...	...	6 14 1
	Total	572	522	50	572				23 4 2	...			23 4 2
	1st to 10th June 1874	157	140	17	157			...	6 5 0			30 0 0	36 5 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1 427	1 343	84	1 427			...	59 15 7		...	30 0 0	89 15 7

APPENDIX C.—(continued.)

Name of poor-houses.	Period.		Total number fed.	Number received uncooked food. Adult.	Number received uncooked food. Children.	Number received uncooked food. Total.	Number received cooked food. Adult.	Number received cooked food. Children.	Number received cooked food. Total.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Cooking utensils.	Cost of Contingencies.	Cost of Total.	Remarks.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Gopalpur.	23rd to 28th February, 1874	...	258	...	...	—	190	68	258	11 15 3	...	...	1 12 3	13 11 6	
	Week ending 7th March, 1874	...	285	...	...	...	191	94	285	12 14 6	...	...	1 15 0	14 13 6	
	Ditto 15th ditto	...	331	...	...	...	219	112	331	13 5 3	...	...	2 3 0	15 8 3	
	Ditto 22nd ditto	...	419	...	...	...	265	154	419	14 6 0	...	...	1 7 0	15 13 0	
	Ditto 31st ditto	...	523	...	...	...	300	223	523	21 15 6	...	...	1 4 6	23 4 0	
	Total	...	1,558	...	...	...	975	583	1,558	62 9 3	...	...	6 13 6	69 6 9	
	Ditto 7th April, 1874	...	522	...	...	...	325	197	522	19 9 0	...	...	1 12 0	21 5 0	
	Ditto 15th ditto	...	538	...	...	...	339	199	538	22 4 9	...	...	1 8 6	23 13 3	
	Ditto 22nd ditto	...	454	...	...	...	302	152	454	18 9 6	...	...	1 2 3	19 11 9	
	Ditto 30th ditto	...	432	...	...	...	284	148	432	17 9 0	...	—	1 2 6	18 11 6	
	Total	...	1,946	...	...	...	1,250	696	1,946	78 0 3	...	...	5 9 3	83 9 6	
	Ditto 7th May, 1874	...	324	...	...	...	242	82	324	12 13 0	...	...	1 3 9	14 0 9	
	Ditto 15th ditto	...	562	...	...	...	424	138	562	22 7 5½	...	...	1 5 0	23 12 5½	
	Ditto 22nd ditto	...	594	...	...	...	379	215	594	24 10 2	...	...	1 2 7	25 12 9	
	Ditto 31st ditto	...	776	...	...	...	505	271	776	32 5 6	...	...	2 1 2	34 6 8	
	Total	...	2,256	...	...	...	1,550	706	2,256	92 1 1½	...	...	5 12 6	98 0 7½	
	1st to 8th June, 1874	...	1,089	...	...	...	702	387	1,089	43 10 6	...	...	0 9 0	44 3 6	
	Grand Total	...	7,107	...	...	...	4,667	2,440	7,107	288 7 1½	...	...	20 8 6	308 15 10½	
	19th to 22nd March, 1874	...	83	48	35	83	...	..	...	2 15 6	...	...	...	2 15 6	
	Week ending 31st March, 1874	...	425	328	97	425	...	...	...	16 1 2	...	...	...	16 1 2	
	Total	...	508	376	132	508	...	...	...	19 0 8	...	...	...	19 0 8	

HATIA	Ditto 8th April 1874	312	271	41	312	..	..	12 1 11	..		12 1 11
	Ditto 15th ditto	490	153	37	490			18 9 9			18 9 9
	Ditto 22nd ditto	553	514	39	553			21 15 6			21 15 6
	Ditto 30th ditto	693	583	110	693			29 0 6½			29 0 6½
	Total	2 048	1 821	227	2 048			81 11 8½			81 11 8½
	Ditto 7th May 1874	546	424	122	546	..	...	21 2 1	..	..	21 2 1
	Ditto 15th ditto	753	474	279	53			26 6 1			26 6 1
	Ditto 22nd ditto	717	455	262	717			25 10 7			25 10 7
	Ditto 31st ditto	1 044	01	343	1 044			40 4 11			40 4 11
	Total	3 060	2 054	1 006	3 060			113 7 8			113 7 8
	1st to 8th June 1874	995	794	201	995			41 13 3		30 0 0	71 13 3
	GRAND TOTAL	6 611	5 015	1 566	6 611			256 1 3½		30 0 0	285 1 3½
PARANUA	1st to 15th March 1874	159	111	48	159	...		6 0 0	..		6 0 0
	Week ending 22nd March 1874	389	328	154	482			14 0 0			14 0 0
	Ditto 31st ditto	434	351	83	434			13 1 4			13 1 4
	Total	975	790	285	1 075			33 1 4			33 1 4
	Week ending 7th April 1874	309	256	43	309	..	..	9 8 10	...	..	9 8 10
	Ditto 15th Ditto	314	270	44	314			9 11 8			9 11 8
	Ditto 22nd Ditto	264	233	31	264			8 4 4			8 4 4
	Ditto 30th Ditto	414	326	88	414			12 5 4			17 5 4
	Total	1 3 1	1 095	2 6	1 301			39 14 2			39 14 2
	Week ending 7th May 1874	419	341	8	4 9	..	..	12 10 8	...	..	12 10 8
	Ditto 15th ditto	524	416	108	524			15 9 8			15 9 8
	Ditto 22nd ditto	491	388	103	491			14 10 3			14 10 3
	Ditto 31st ditto	500	408	92	500			15 1 5			15 1 5
	Total	1 934	1 553	381	1 934			58 0 0			58 0 0
	1st to 7th June 1874	344	303	41	344			10 12 6		16 0 0	26 [illegible]
	Total	4 654	3 741	913	4 654			141 12 0			[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—(*concluded.*)

Names of Poor-houses.	Period.		Total number fed.	Number received uncooked food. Adults.	Children.	Total.	Number received cooked food. Adults.	Children.	Total.	Cost of Food.	Establishment.	Cooking utensils.	Contingencies.	Total.	Remarks.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mithaura.	26th to 31st March, 1874	...	248	140	108	248	...	...	...	10 15 2	0 15 5	...	...	11 14 7	
	Week ending 7th April, 1874	...	1,236	959	277	1,236	...	...	...	62 10 5	...	...	...	62 10 5	
	Ditto 15th ditto	...	1,023	752	271	1,023	...	...	...	50 10 6	...	...	...	50 10 6	
	Ditto 22nd ditto	...	641	545	96	641	...	...	...	33 13 0	...	...	...	33 13 0	
	Ditto 30th ditto	...	422	355	67	422	...	...	...	22 3 3	9 0 0	...	0 2 8	31 5 11	
	Total	...	3,322	2,611	711	3,322	...	...	...	169 5 2	9 0 0	...	0 2 8	178 7 10	
	Ditto 7th May, 1874	...	488	396	92	488	...	...	...	23 0 9	...	...	...	23 0 9	
	Ditto 15th ditto	...	529	463	66	529	...	...	...	22 15 7	...	...	...	22 15 7	
	Ditto 22nd ditto	...	578	479	99	578	...	...	...	24 8 3	...	...	...	24 8 3	
	Ditto 31st ditto	...	811	681	130	811	...	...	...	34 6 1	5 0 0	...	30 0 0	69 6 1	
	Total	...	2,406	2,019	387	2,406	...	...	...	104 14 8	5 0 0	...	30 0 0	139 14 8	
	Ditto 7th June, 1874	...	435	370	65	435	...	...	...	18 8 6	...	...	...	18 8 6	
	Ditto 8th and 9th ditto	...	167	125	42	167	...	...	...	6 12 7	6 2 6	...	...	12 15 1	
	Total	...	602	495	107	602	...	...	...	25 5 1	6 2 6	...	...	31 7 7	
	Grand Total	...	6,578	5,265	1,313	6,578	...	...	...	310 8 1	21 1 11	...	30 2 8	361 12 8	

J. J. F. LUMSDEN

APPENDIX D I

Statement giving the monthly admissions into each of Relief Work Hospitals, the average daily attendance at the works to which the Hospital was attached, the number of deaths with the usual percentages, and the expenditure incurred

Month.	Names of hospitals and relief works	Average daily number of people employed.	Number of admissions in the hospital.	Daily average number in Hospital.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to average daily number of people employed.	Percentage of deaths to number of admissions.	Charges. Pay of Native Doctor	Charges. Establishment.	Charges. Contingent.	Charges. Cost of medicines.	Charges. Diet.	Charges. Total
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
March 1874	Kaurisam hospital for	..	22	5 57	..	..	..	19 5 8	6 15 5	13 11 1	5 4 7	3 14 4	51 3 1
April "	Kaurisam	7 290	34	12 35	2	·0006	5 8	25 0 0	14 0 0	3 12 6	0 4 0	20 10 10	63 11 4
May "	Tarans	30 728	45	20·38	6	021	17 7	23 5 4	22 13 9	12 7 0	..	34 11 8	98 5 9
June "	Gola relief works	28 160	23	20 83	8	35	34 7	25 0 0	29 0 0	4 7 3	3 10 2	50 1 0	112 2 5
July "		2 4 3	..	2 32				4 13 5	5 9 6	7 4 0	..	4 13 0	22 7 11
			124	..	18	..	10 8	102 6 5	80 7 8	41 9 10	9 2 9	114 2 10	347 14 6
April	Gopalpur hospital for	15 855	37	6 46	9		..	75 0 0	3 8 4	8 10 10	0 4 8	0 5 4	37 13 6
May	Lotan road relief work	15 780	44	20 16	..			25 0 0	17 0 0	0 13 0	..	38 2 7	51 0 7
June		3 658		3 12					6 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 11	6 11 4	13 13 7
			131	..	9	057	..	50 0 0	26 13 8	9 13 11	0 11 5	45 4 8	132 11 7
April	Mithaura hospital for	24 4 8	168	14 7			..	29 0 6	10 14 0	7 12 10	8 12 3	38 7 1	94 15 6
May	Michlaul road relief work	24,264	129	31 2			..	25 0 0	17 12 9	20 8 6		41 1 4	104 6 7
		..	297					54 0 6	28 11 7	28 5 4	8 12 3	79 8 5	199 6 1
May	Bokuladah hospital for	6 617	67	22 8	5	07	7 4	62 15 0	7 7 7	2 13 9	1 2 1	23 15 1	98 5 5
June	Jail tank relief work	3 831		2 4					2 6 3	..	..	6 13 2	9 3 5
			67		5			62 15 0	9 13 10	2 13 9	1 2 1	30 12 3	107 8 11
	GRAND TOTAL ..		619		32		6 16	269 7 11	145 13 9	82 10 9	19 12 6	269 12 2	787 9 1

J J F LUMSDEN

Collector

APPENDIX D. II.

Statement giving the monthly admissions into Poorhouse and Workhouse Hospitals, with the average daily attendance at the Poorhouse and Workhouse, the number of the deaths, and expenditure.

Month.	Name of Hospital.	Average daily number of inmates.	Number of admission in the hospital.	Daily average number in hospital.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to average daily number of inmates.	Percentage of deaths to number of admissions.	Charges. Pay of Native Doctor.	Charges. Establishment.	Charges. Contingent.	Charges. Cost of medicines.	Charges. Diet.	Charges. Total.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Poorhouse Hospital.									
March	Gorakhpur Hospital ...	1,014	189	56·64	53	5·22	28·04	...	28 11 6	17 11 9	...	136 9 8	153 3 11
April		836	133	111·63	28	3·34	21·05	...	53 9 11	113 4 6	7 13 5	302 0 8	462 0 6
May		600	109	111·97	35	7·00	32·11	...	88 8 6	60 2 2	5 11 3	293 1 8	447 10 7
		...	431	...	116	...	...	...	170 13 11	196 5 5	13 11 8	732 0 0	1,112 15 0
				Workhouse Hospital.									
June	Ditto ditto ...	750	226	110·05	67	8·93	29·64	39 9 4	76 13 7	125 14 3	13 9 2	332 10 9	568 9 1
July		961	242	140·56	82	8·53	33·88	50 0 0	87 9 2	49 11 11	11 1 11	283 15 3	482 6 3
August		677	234	112·06	70	10·34	29·91	50 0 0	90 8 10	99 7 10	13 12 8	275 8 0	529 5 4
September		32	70	71·50	30	93·5	42·85	27 8 0	71 9 3	41 15 11	1 9 3	151 10 5	294 4 10
October		...	6	17·61	...	...	...	...	42 5 1	9 11 3	1 5 7	48 10 7	102 0 6
		...	778	...	249	...	...	167 1 4	368 11 11	326 13 2	41 6 7	1,092 7 0	1,996 10 0
June	Kasia Hospital ...	187	41	22·82	1	·13	2·2	40 0 0	2 6 1	3 4 6	1 0 3	...	46 11 1
July		218	56	27·99	13	5·96	23·2	40 0 0	4 0 0	5 9 0	4 7 3	...	54 0 3
August		189	62	19·44	13	6·87	20·9	40 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 11	5 0 1	...	52 7 0
September		120	35	17·6	3	2·50	8·5	40 0 0	3 11 8	3 5 0	4 9 0	...	51 9 8
		...	197	...	30	...	...	160 0 0	14 2 0	15 9 5	15 0 7	...	204 12 0
June	Mithaura Hospital ...	136	79	32·5	12	8·82	15·	25 0 0	20 0 0	16 7 0	13 15 7	63 1 5	138 9 0
July		108	88	37·5	16	14·81	13·01	25 0 0	36 2 0	13 14 0	17 9 2	78 12 5	171 5 7
August		100	91	35·28	34	31·00	37·3	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 3 0	21 12 10	75 13 9	167 13 7
September		61	14	18·	5	8·19	35·7	25 0 0	25 0 0	5 11 0	4 14 8	30 15 4	91 9 0
October		...	...	7·	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	19 5 6	...	3 0 3	28 7 9
		...	272	...	67	...	...	100 0 0	112 4 0	75 8 0	58 1 3	251 12 2	597 12 11
	Grand total ...	...	1,678	...	462	...	27·53	427 1 4	666 1 10	614 4 6	128 7 1	2,076 3 2	3,912 1 11

J. J. F. LUMSDEN,
Collector.

No 573

FROM

THE OFFICIATING COLLECTOR, BASTI,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

SIR,

Dated Basti, the 11th December, 1

THE late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of th ... not supposing that a report on f ... from ...

... to collect, from vernacular records, from figures preserved in the District Engineer's office, and from such memoranda as the Civil Surgeon possessed, materials suffic... to give an outline of the facts of the famine, and of the ... undertaken to relieve it. The ... the urgent orders I have since received, I have endeavour... to England on furlou...

... great labor collected all the details from which I have been able to compile the present report ... from his personal knowledge of facts He has too ... operations in June last

The famine of 1874 in Zila Basti was due to the failure of the preceding kharif crop, following as it did the partial failure of the preceding rabi crop

I subjoin for easy reference the following figures relative to the rainfall —

Average rainfall in four years in Zila Basti

		Inches
From June, 1870 to end of May, 1871		58 6
" 1871 ditto ditto 1872		71 5
" 1872 ditto ditto 1873		60 2
" 1873 ditto ditto 1874		26 7

Rainfall of four months of 1873

In June, 1873 rainfall amounted to	5 3
" July " ditto ditto	10·7
" August " ditto ditto	5 2
" September " ditto ditto	2 5

Daily rainfall in September, 1873

On 4th September it rained	9
" 5th ditto ditto	4
" 6th ditto ditto	3
" 7th ditto ditto	1
" 12th ditto ditto ...	1
" 1?th ditto ditto	1
" 16th ditto ditto	2
Total	21

This failure of the rains of 1873, and especially their early cessation in September, not only affected most disastrously the autumn crops but very largely prevented the winter sowings

The following statement, which is approximate only, will show more clearly the real state of the crops as they stood in October, 1873, as compared with that of the same time in the previous year. The fifth tahsili, Captainganj, is omitted, as its condition was (comparatively) not much affected :—

Tahsil.	Year.	Outturn in maunds			
		Jarhan.	*Dhan.*	Kodo.	Rabi.
Bansi	1872	67,727	401,149	23,051	74,274
Ditto	1873	5,012	47,147	9,852	37,659
Domariaganj	1872	117,812	73,014	Dhan and kodo.	60,046
Ditto	1873	14,265	31,815		25,295
Basti	1872	31,247	37,811		98,947
Ditto	1873	1,817	18,650		47,138
Khalilabad	1872	27,432	66,358	34,567	128,017
Ditto	1873	458	71,430	21,291	90,852

The main kharif crop in this district is the jarhan or transplanted rice crop, and this, it will be remarked, was scarcely a tenth of an average harvest. Notwithstanding the failure of the harvest, there is reason to believe that the district contained sufficient grain for its own requirements throughout the period of scarcity. At all events, the Tahsildars who were deputed to enquire into this subject reported that at that time neither export from nor import of grain into this district was going on.

A table showing the prices of grain prevalent here from June, 1872, to June, 1874, is subjoined for reference (Appendix A.)

Distress first appeared in the northern portion of the district, and to relieve this, Mr. Percy Wigram, then Officiating Collector, proposed the construction of certain roads leading to or situated in the affected localities.

This proposition was approved by the Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to consider relief measures in the Benares Division, and works were commenced under a system of joint supervision, partly by servants of the Revenue Department, and partly by subordinates of the recently appointed officer termed the District Engineer.

The accompanying table shows the names of these works, the daily average of persons employed on them, the work done, and the expenditure incurred on them :—

List of works on which famine labor was employed

Name of works.		Daily average of persons employed	Character of work done	Quantity of work done	Total expenditure	Remarks
				Cubic feet	Rs a p	
Bansi Road Basti end ...	89 days	4 729 $\frac{11}{66}$	Earthwork including dressing	3 420 000	26,621 12 10	Work commenced on 1st February, closed 30th April
Ditto Bansi end ...	146 ditto	11,250 $\frac{7}{145}$		10 220 341	1 03 035 9 11	Ditto 22nd January, ditto 19th June
Mehdawal Road ...	109 ditto	23 384 $\frac{67}{109}$		23,846 259	1 30 581 3 6	Ditto 27th February, ditto 18th ditto
Bansi to Nepal Road ...	107 ditto	13 635 $\frac{88}{107}$		5 500 000	84 622 6 11	Ditto 7th March, ditto 21st ditto
Domariaganj Road ...	99 ditto	10 861 $\frac{28}{99}$		8,540 000	62 990 3 4	Ditto 2nd ditto, ditto 12th ditto
Fyzabad Road, Basti ...	32 ditto	2 215 $\frac{17}{32}$		311 000	4 039 5 0	Ditto 1st May ditto 21st ditto
Ditto, Belwa ...	53 ditto	5 461 $\frac{18}{53}$		1 626,361	15 666 7 7	Ditto ditto, ditto 22nd ditto
Total ...				53,513,981	4 29 557 1 1	

Workhouses.—On the cessation of the out-door relief works (*viz*, the road works), workhouses were opened, one at Bansi and one at Basti The former was put under the charge of Mr Muir, Assistant Magistrate, and the latter was under the personal superintendence of Mr F E Elliot, the then Officiating Collector

These workhouses were constructed mainly of wattle and thatch, but were made substantial They were arranged in quadrangular form, and conveniently situated in mango groves.

The sheds were divided into sections for the various works carried on,—spinning, corn-grinding, rope-making, &c, shoe-making, mat and wicker-work in great variety, webbing-making and other industries were also introduced with success

All were admitted who applied for relief, and at once set to such work as they were fit for The infirm and weakly were drafted from the poorhouses abovementioned into these workhouses If found unfit to work they were classed as non-workers

All received cooked food scale as follows —

Atta, 10 chittacks Dal, 2 ditto Salt, 1 pice weight	..	for working paupers
Atta, 8 chittacks Dal, 2 ditto Salt, 1 pice weight	..	for non-workers and women

Children—various rates

Mr Inspector Shaw was put in charge of the Bansi workhouse in August, when Mr Muir was relieved of the same

Close of the workhouses— { The Basti workhouse was closed on 7th October
The Bansi workhouse was closed on 21st October

A statement of the number of paupers employed at each workhouse and the cost of their maintenance is appended (*vide* Appendix B)

The expenditure on these two workhouses was divided into two heads —

1 Expenditure from Imperial Relief Fund

2 Ditto charitable ditto

All costs of working paupers were debited to the former, and of sick or infirm non-workers to the latter fund

Attached to each workhouse was a hospital (the former poorhouses at Basti and Bansi were utilized for this purpose), the total inmates of which were maintained at a cost as follows —

	Number	Cost Rs	a	p
Bansi workhouse hospital	9,898	2,178	7	8
Basti ditto ditto	762	1,993	1	5

Sickness (chiefly bowel complaints) seems to have been very prevalent at Bansi during one period of the famine The mortality, however, was not proportionately great

The medical supervision of these hospitals was placed under the Civil Surgeon, except as regards the Bansi workhouse hospital, after the 19th August, 1874 from which date the supervision of its expenditure and general management was entrusted to Mr Inspector Shaw

I have, &c ,

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Officiating Collector

APPENDIX B

Statement showing the weekly total of famine relief laborers

Basti to Bansi Road

Week	Weekly Total	Grand Total
From 22nd to 31 t January 18 4	40 536½	40 556½
" 1st to 7th February 18 4	26 351	
" 8th to 14 h ditto	43 238½	
" 15th to 21st d to	35 2 0	
[illegible] ditto	38 035	142 874½
[illegible] 18 4	33 828	
[illegible] ditto	45,286	
[illegible]	57 294	
[illegible]	113 880	50 288
[illegible] 1874	96 189	
[illegible]	199 863	
[illegible]	17[illegible] 17[illegible]	
[illegible]	241 393	645 623
[illegible] 1874	14 911	
[illegible]	159 816	
[illegible]	177 248	
[illegible]	231 949	717 994

Domariaganj to Dhekeri Road

Week	Weekly Total	Grand Total
From 2nd to 7th March 1874	2 272	
8th to 14th d tto	6 498	
15th to 21st d tto	8 690	
" 22nd to 3 st d tto	19 0 5	36 473
From 1st to 7th Apr l 1874	17 210	
" 8th to 4th d tto	22 169	
15th to 21st d tto	45 808	
22nd to 30 h d tto	123 502	208 689
From 1st to 7th May 1874	152 416	
8 h to 14th d tto	161 780	
15t to 21st d tto	244 242	
" 22nd to 31st dit o	225 780	784,218
From 1st to 7th June 1874	22 581	
" 8th to 14 h d tto	2 710	25 291
Total		1 051 671
Work closed on the 12th June 1874		

Faizabad Road Basti end.

Week	Weekly Total	Grand Total
From 1st to th May 1874	9 895	
8th to 14th d tto	14 322	
" 15th to 21st d tto	17 693	
22nd to 31st d tto	26 024	67 934
From 1st to th June 1874	2 973	2 971
Total		0 907
Work closed on the 2nd June 1874		
Faizabad Road near Belwa		
From 1st to 7th May 18 4	24 801	
8th to 14th ditto	3 677	
15th to 21st d tto	47 5 4	
22nd to 31st d tto	65 6 5	
From 1st to 7th June 1874	46 488	169 917
8th to 14th d tto	42 325	
" 15th to 2 st d tto		

APPENDIX B.—(Concluded).

Basti to Bansi Road.

Week	Weekly Total.	Grand Total.
From 1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	137,391	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	88,223	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	45,716	266,126
Total ...	...	2056,455
Work closed on the 19th June, 1874.		
Bansi to Nirai Road		
7th March, 1874 ...	52	
From 8th to 14th ditto ...	2,622	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	4,678	
" 22nd to 31st ditto ...	25,634	32,[illegible]6
" 1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	34,560	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	50,965	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	71,210	
" 22nd to 30th ditto ...	138,881	295,616
" 1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	141,976	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	208,437	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	203,369	
" 22nd to 31st ditto ...	200,649	854,421
" 1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	113,374	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	84,300	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	16,914	276,588
Total ...	...	1,459,031
Work closed on the 21st June, 1874.		

Domariaganj to Dumrey Road.

Week.	Weekly Total.	Grand Total.
Basti to Mehndawal Road.		
From 27th to 28th February, 1874,	584	5[illegible]
" 1st to 7th March 1874 ...	11,170	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	1[illegible]	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	27,262	
" 22nd to 31st ditto ...	62,720	111,641
From 1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	42,501	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	98,991	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	156,258	
" 22nd to 30th ditto ...	257,509	553,[illegible]2
From 1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	259,353	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	318,459	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	371,173	
" 22nd to 31st ditto ...	559,776	1,4[illegible],791
From 1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	213,160	
" 8th to 14th ditto ...	131,425	
" 15th to 21st ditto ...	50,565	453,146
Total ...	...	2,538,955
Work closed on the 18th June, 1874.		

Fyzabad road near Basti.

Week.	Weekly Total.	Grand Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Supplementary for 20th ditto ...	1,4[illegible]3	
For 22nd ditto ditto ...	1,253	112,346
Total ...	...	259,462
Work closed on the 19th June, 1874		

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX C

Workhouse relief after close of Works

I ems.	Numbers	Amount	Total	Remarks
		Baan Workhouse		
		Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	
Work ng paupers				
Men	14 131			
Women ...	14 3 3			
Children ...	14 571	2 934 0 11		
Total ...	43 015			
Non workers				
Men	7 971			
Women ...	9 295			
Children ...	16 608	2 136 0 11		
T t l	33 174			
Construct on	...	585 11 9		Payable from Imperial relief Rs 3,786 a. 8 p 9
Raw material for manufacture	...	246 12 2		Ditto from charitable do 2 900 15 10
			5 922 9 9	Total ... Rs 6,687 8 7
Hosp tal				
Adults ...	5 177			
Juveniles ...	3 200	654 1 11		
Total ...	8 377			
Construction ...	...	110 12 11		
Total			764 14 10	
			6 687 8 7	
		Bast Workhouse.		
Work ng paupers				
Men	15 8 2			
Women	15 827			
Children ...	19 082	3 694 6 1		
Total	50 731			
Non workers				
Men ...	3 495			
Women ...	4 457			
Chi dren ...	1 908	737 14 10		
Total ...	9 860			Pa d from Imperial rel ef, ... Rs 7 923 a 13 p 3
				Do. from char table do, ... 1 713 9 3
				Total ... Rs. 9 637 6 6
Construction ...	...	3 642 9 8		
Raw material ...		586 13 6		
			8 661 12 1	
Construction of hospital	...	...	9 5 10 5	
Total ...	...	...	9 637 6 6	

WILLIAM YOUNG
Officiating Collector

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SCARCITY IN THE BASTI DISTRICT IN 1874.

Drought.

TOWARDS the middle of August, 1873, the scantiness of the rainfall began to occasion apprehensions of a failure of the kharif crops and of consequent distress.

Previous seasons.

The preceding year 1872-73 had been one of average prosperity, but its abundance had not been such as to enable the district to fully recover from the depression caused by the losses of the two previous years. These had been most unfortunate; excessive rain had damaged the crops, and much of what escaped had been swept away by heavy floods. Even 1872-73 was not free from all calamity. In March of that year a severe hail-storm had more or less devastated the crops of 900 villages lying within a strip extending from east to west across the entire breadth of the district. No remission of revenue had been proposed or ordered on this account, for it was found that the revenue could be collected without much pressure, notwithstanding the losses incurred by the destruction of the crops. But there was at that time no reason to anticipate further misfortune. It was evident that another bad year following upon such a series of disasters, relieved only by a single gleam of moderate prosperity, would try the resources of the people to the utmost. Later on these fears were fully verified. So complete a failure of the rains had not taken place since the district was first established (1865). The following table gives the mean fall at the five tahsils during the last seven years:—

Comparative Table of Rainfall.

1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
39·9	53 0	32·6	52·9	58·6	71·5	60·5

This year no station, up to January, showed more than 28·2, and the mean was 23·7. Even in 1868 the mean up to the same date was 32·3.

Failure of kharif crops.

The outturn of the early rice was everywhere much below the average, the later rice failed completely, the inferior crops, though fair in some localities, were on the whole short of the full standard. In addition to this the hardened soil could not be properly prepared to receive the "rabi."

Poor prospects of rabi crops.

Tanks, hollows, and pools, in ordinary seasons reservoirs of water, were dry: sowings were only possible on lands that could be irrigated from wells, and even in these the seed did not always germinate, or sprouted only to wither away for want of moisture.

This state of things was noticed in the annual revenue administration report of the district, and early in October Government took measures to keep itself informed by periodical reports and telegrams of the condition and prospects of the district. Till January, however, prices, though high and rising, had not reached such a pitch as to give cause for serious alarm; nor did Mr. Wigram, who relieved me on the 3rd December, or I, feel that as yet there was any general distress. All depended upon the "rabi," which, though restricted in area, continued, in spite of drought and hurtful west winds, to thrive beyond expectation.

Rain in December.

In December a storm of rain revived the wheat and barley most opportunely. On the other hand, a touch of frost somewhat damaged the peas and arhar.

Mr. Wigram's report.

On the 2nd January, 1874, Mr. Wigram summed up the situation concisely and comprehensively in his general report, No. 2A. of that date, the main points of which are as follows:—

Three tracts, A, B, and C.

He divided the district into three tracts, A, B, and C, extending from west to east across the district. The first of these lies between the Nep[al] frontier and the river Rapti, the second between the Rapti and the Koano, and the third between the Koano and the Gogra, which bounds Basti on the south. In A and B, the most northern of these two, the country is swampy and abounds in jhils, and the greater part of it is ordinarily more or less under water for near[ly] half the year. These characteristics are most marked in A, which extends to with[in] 20 miles of the foot of the Himalayas, and is intersected by numerous hill streams. I[n] both tracts the staple product is rice, of this there are two crops 1st, the "Usaban" o[r] "Bhadai," sown early in the rains on comparatively high lands and in places cut soon enough to be followed by wheat on the same land, 2ndly, the "Jarhan" or transplanted rice, known also as "Aghani," much the most valuable of the two this is planted out later, can hardly have too much water, and is cut in October-November. Tract C is less dependent upon the rice crop, and produces a considerable amount of wheat and barley.

Staple product rice of two kinds.

Early rice poor.

The outturn of the early rice was estimated to vary on a favorable computation from one-half to three-fourths of an average yield.

Later rice lost.

The "Jarhan" had been saved only around the edges of pools, and for purposes of food had been completely lost.

Minor crops below average.

The other "kharif" crops are kodo, kakun, sanwa, murwa, maize, sugarcane, urad, mung, masur, and mothi. In some quarters these, especially kodo, had yielded unusually good returns, but taken as a whole the outturn did not reach the average. A large proportion of the kodo was found to produce intoxicating effects, and was therefore useless as food. An attempt was made to investigate the reasons and causes of this peculiarity, which is commonly known among the natives, by whom the name "matona" is given to the intoxicating grain, but with no success.

Estimated area under rabi.

The area under "rabi" was estimated to vary from one-fourth to three-fourths of its ordinary extent. The prospects of the crop have already been stated. They were still hopeful, but extremely critical. Useful tables will be found in Mr Wigram's administration report showing for each pargana, in each tract, the area in acres, the agricultural and non agricultural population, and the proportional yield of the autumn and spring crops. It would unnecessarily lengthen this memorandum to reproduce these tables here. The original can easily be referred to. They show the important fact that about 80 per cent of the population is agricultural, and to this may be added another, that the bulk of the people live mainly upon rice. Wheat is ordinarily consumed only by the higher classes. The scarcity was necessarily worst in tract A, somewhat less in tract B, and hardly, if at all, felt in tract C. Subsequent experience proved that for all practical purposes the metalled road traversing the district from Gorakhpur on the east to Faizabad on the west afforded a sufficiently accurate dividing line, the scarcity being confined to the country lying north of it.

Population mainly agricultural.

Distress not so great as might be supposed.

Under these circumstances, nearly every crop having failed more or less, it seemed reasonable to expect widespread distress, if not actual famine. As it turned out, however, there was no approach to the latter at any time, and the distress was much less severe and general than might have been supposed.

Reason of this. Export restricted.

The explanation of this is that the quantity of grain produced is generally much in excess of local requirements. Immense quantities of rice are usually sent down the rivers to Bengal. But during the year under report export was observed to be greatly restricted in that portion of the district suffering from scarcity. Landholders, partly

caution, foreseeing the necessity of providing for the wants of their families and dependents, partly with an eye to greater gains when prices should have risen still further, stored their grain instead of sending it to market. There is no doubt that there were large hoards in every part of the district. The food resources of the country were further augmented in some degree by import, never great, but in this year continued from the west up to the end of April. Again, the general character of the settlement is light, except in Pargana Amorha, Tahsil Captainganj, and there only 81 villages were reported as being especially badly off. The November instalment of the Government demand was realized without much difficulty, the balances being much smaller than was expected.

Import.

Character of settlement light.

The agricultural portion of the community, a large percentage, as has been stated, was thus in no imminent danger of starvation. There remained, however, 310,500 persons, or about 20 per cent. of the whole population, who were not in any sense agriculturists, nor were all those who might be classed as agricultural wholly so. The failure of the crops lessened the demand for labour to cut them, to convey the grain to market, to store it, to load it on boats, and the ordinary small outlays of well-to-do men on building, repairs, &c., were all curtailed. There was in short a dearth of labour and the means of buying food, rather than of food itself. There was therefore reason to anticipate considerable distress, especially among unskilled labourers, and for these Mr. Wigram recommended that work should be provided without delay. The most suitable seemed to be earthwork. The country was in almost every direction impassable during the rainy season for want of raised roads, especially in the northern portion of the district, where the distress would be greatest, and the work fulfilled the requirement of being such as could be done by any able-bodied pauper. It is probable, however, that the enormous expenditure and totally inadequate returns which would result from this form of relief were not foreseen. Mr. Wigram, in fact, estimated his total requirements at something less than Rs. 50,000.

Non agricultural population

Dearth of labour, not of food.

Measures of relief. Earthwork.

Towards the middle of January matters became decidedly worse: frost attacked the peas and arhar, the wells began to run dry, the dew ceased, no rain fell, and strong west winds threatened to utterly dry up the crops, till then still healthy. Prices rose considerably: wheat was at 13 seers 10 chittacks; barley at 15 seers; rice of the common sort at 11 seers, the normal price at that season being 15, 17, and 19 seers for the rupee.

Things worse in January.

Mr. Wigram's proposals were sanctioned early in February, but the first relief work was opened on the 22nd January. Details of the organization of these will be given further on. They lasted till the end of June, and relieved a daily average of 71,535 persons, at a total cost of Rs. 428,494 paid by the State from a special grant.

Relief works begun.

The means of livelihood thus afforded to the able-bodied poor were supplemented by the institution of poorhouses for the support of infirm paupers. These were maintained from charitable funds raised in the first instance by local private subscription, but subsequently by contributions from the Central Famine Relief Committee at Allahabad. Small advances were also made at an early stage to tahsildars and police officers, in order that any cases of destitution which might come to notice might be promptly attended to, and the sufferers fed and forwarded to the nearest poorhouse. The system adopted in the Basti poorhouses was from the beginning that of indoor relief: there was no indiscriminate distribution of food to all who asked for it. None but the helpless and feeble were admitted, and it was made a condition that those relieved should reside in the poorhouses. These consisted of rows of sheds having thatched roofs on timber posts and frame-work with mat walls. The Civil Surgeon, Mr. T. M.

Poorhouses.

System indoor relief.

Sullivan, as Honorary Secretary of the Local Relief Fund Committee, undertook the organization of these institutions, and they remained under his immediate management to the last In order to secure the services of the subordinate medical officers, they were all (except at Domariaganj and Intwa) situated close to the dispensaries In all there were five from first to last the first at head quarters, the second at Bansi, the third at Mehdawal the fourth at Domariaganj under the eye of the tahsildar and one, a branch of this last, at Intwa, at the opposite extremity of the same relief works Cooked food was distributed twice a day The diet roll comprized three scales, as noted in the margin the first or atta scale was for those who could bear substantial food the second or rice scale was given to those whose weaker condition required a more digestible diet, the third, a milk scale, was used in the case of half starved and emaciated paupers on first admission.

Diet Table

	Atta	Rice	Dal	Salt	Spices	Oil	Milk	Sugar
	Chks	Chks	Chks	Chks	Grs	Grs	Chks	Chks
Adults—								
1 Atta diet	12		2	¼	30	½		
2 Rice do,	—	10	2	¼	30	½		
3 Milk do,		8					16	1
Juveniles—								
1 Atta diet,	8		2	¼	30	¼	—	
2 Rice do,	—	6	2	¼	30	¼		—
3 Milk do,		6					8	½

Lepers were accommodated in separated sheds, as also paupers suffering from contagious diseases The establishment was limited, and consisted of a kabar, sweeper, and cook on the wages marginally noted The services of Brahmin paupers were also utilized in the cook house. It may be worth mention that all Hindus will not eat food cooked even by Brahmins some, and these by no means of the highest caste, notably the Saithwars, will only eat food cooked by persons of their own caste, except of course under pressure of extreme starvation Several instances came to my notice More than one of the miserable wretches, a few of whom were to be seen on every relief work, declined to accept the gratuitous relief obtainable at the poorhouses, although assured that the food was prepared exclusively by Brahmins This was not a mere pretence I satisfied myself by further inquiry that the objection raised was based on (possibly local) custom As far as possible the paupers were prevented from begging outside the poorhouses, and latterly an attempt was made to give them some work, such as spinning and rope-making The numbers were in consequence of adherence to this system, never large The total number relieved was 32,453, at a cost of Rs 2,485-9-1

	Per mensem Rs a. p.
Kabar,	3 0 0
Sweeper,	3 8 0
Cook	4 0 0

Travelling Famine Commission

In March the Travelling Famine Commission visited the district, inspected the works in progress and deliberated upon the further measures which appeared to be necessary

The principal results arrived at were the following —

Importation of food grains not necessary

(1) That no importation of food grains was called for This conclusion, which was in accordance with the opinions of the district officers expressed in report to Government, was completely borne out by events The southern portion of the district exported grain eastward to some extent during the height of the scarcity, and a considerable amount was stored for the use of Gorakhpur under agreement with Government even in the northern parganas.

Remission and suspension of Government demand not called for

(2) That the circumstances were not such as to require any definite or immediate remission of the Government demand It was, however, left to the discretion of the Collector to submit proposals of this nature thereafter if it should prove to be desirable, and the principles by which he should be guided were defined. No such proposals were submitted All the tahsildars agreed in representing that if allowed to manage the

matter their own way, they would in all probability succeed in realizing the revenue without much pressure by the end of the year, but that if definite orders of suspension or remission were passed in a single case, their best efforts would be unavailing. Even as it was, the result of compliance with the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 7 of G. O. No. 35A., dated 9th February, 1874, to the effect that no pressure should be used to realize the January instalment, was a general belief that measures of this nature were in contemplation, and a consequent general determination to withhold payment as long as possible. At the end of March, 1874, the outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 79,576-12-10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tahsildar, Basti, ...	6,067	15	5
" Bansi ...	255	9	1
" Haraiya ...	824	12	9
" Khalilabad...	82	3	0
" Domariaganj	1,175	2	5
Total, ...	8,405	10	8

At the end of September, 1874, they stood as marginally noted: of this Rs. 3,219-11-8 have been since collected, and the remainder is in course of liquidation. The large balances in the Basti tahsil are due to the disorganization into which the tahsil had fallen under the late tahsildar, Har Parshad,* one of the most hopelessly inefficient officers I have ever had to deal with. The time of the new tahsildar, Sheo Ram, a very capable man, was much occupied by the supervision of the workhouse at head-quarters, and it was not till towards the close of the revenue year, when this became a lighter task, that he could give his full attention to the realization of the balances left by his predecessor.

Seed advances.

(3.) That it was necessary to make advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed rice. The Collector was authorized to make such advances up to half a lakh of rupees upon the following terms: *namely*, repayment within two years, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. After the expiry of one year, hypothecation of landed property as security for repayment. Although these orders were fully published, it was not till the close of April that applications began to be received in any number. Landholders were reluctant to pledge their property, fearing to be unable to repay the advance within the stated period, and so to lose it. Those living in the vicinity of the Nepalese Tarai, and especially those possessing land on both sides of the border, had great facilities for supplying themselves. The veto placed upon export from Nepal in the early part of the year, at no time very effectual, was relaxed in April in favour of seed-purchasers, who were to be provided with passes signed by British officials. Not a single pass was asked for except by Mr. Jones, manager of the Nowra grant, yet all were supplied with seed; indeed the drain upon the Tarai was so great that the Nepalese Government found it necessary to intimate that rice would no longer be allowed to leave the country except in exchange for wheat or barley.

Improved prospects towards close of January.

In the meanwhile the prospects of the district had improved considerably. Towards the end of January the character of the weather became moist and favourable. On the 23rd there was a light but general and very beneficial rain storm. This saved the crops. The wheat and barley revived, prices improved, and the numbers on the relief works fell from 15,000 to 9,000. Mr. Wigram, writing on 9th February, noted that there were then no actually starving people on the roads, and that many who came returned home on finding that they would have to work for their money. Again, on 15th March, he stated that there were not more than nine or ten really emaciated persons wholly unfit for labour to be seen on the relief works at that time. The number subsequently increased enormously, but there is, in my opinion, no reason to believe that the increase was ever an accurate indication of a corresponding increase of distress. The rabi eventually turned out excellently, and, except in respect of the limited area sown, was above the average; as it was it gave the people heart and saved the district from famine.

Rabi outturn.

* *Since transferred to Ghazipur.*

Early in April I relieved Mr Wigram There were then five relief works progress, as noted in the margin. These had be chosen, in consultation with the Superintendin Engineer, as affording relief where it was mo needed, and being at the same time important line of communication All district work requiring skill ed labour was held over with the sole except on of the Koano bridge on the road to Faizabad.

Relief works.

1 Bansi Road—Basti end
2 Bansi Road—Bansi end.
3 Bansi to Nepal Road (Naugar works).
4 Minhdawal Road.
5 Domariaganj Road

System

The rules laid down in G O, P W D, No 118½A, dated 2nd February, 1874, were strictly followed The labourers were divided into gangs of 50 each, under mates, one to each gang, to each gang a Public Works muharrir was attached Tickets were distributed in the morning, and pice paid out in the evening But it was plain from the beginning that it would be dangerous to place the distribution of the tickets and the payment of the pice in the same hands The employment of the regular tahsil establishment was found to interfere seriously with the discharge of the ordinary routine duties, and accordingly extra tahsil muharrirs, equal in number to the Public Works staff, were entertained The duties of the Public Works staff were to arrange the gangs, distribute and recover the tickets Those of the tahsil establishment were to provide and pay away the pice and to keep the accounts The muharrirs worked in pairs,—the tahsil muharrir being present during the issue of the tickets, while, on the other hand, the Public Works muharrir was present during the payment of the labourers Thus one set of men acted as a check upon the other, and fraud was possible only when the two combined The tahsildar or his naib was always on the spot, ready to supply any want, and maintained a constant supervision over their own subordinates A Public Works Supervisor was posted to each relief work (except the Belwa embankment) to look after the Public Works staff and attend to all professional matters Mr Thomson, Assistant Collector, had general administrative charge of the Minhdawal Road Relief Works on the east until the end of April, when ill health compelled him to take three months leave On the west Mr Muir, Assistant Collector, similarly superintended the relief work at Domariaganj The central and north eastern work on the Bansi Road, and between Naugar and Uska, were at first under my own immediate care When those at the Basti end of the Bansi Road ceased on the transfer of the labourers to Belwa, and those at Domariaganj closed, Mr Muir took charge of the two remaining works in the northern part of the district Mr Thomson, as no other officer could be spared, was replaced by Inspector Shaw The Belwa embankment was begun and carried on for some time under the eye of Mr Tait District Engineer, until his health also gave way, when he was obliged to return to the station

Checks

Although the efficiency of the system miscarried occasionally through carelessness and inattention to orders on the part of the subordinate establishment, on the whole it worked well, and prevented wholesale embezzlement or falsification of returns and accounts. There were two great difficulties at first—namely, deficiency of tickets and deficiency of pice A muster roll was found to be a useful substitute for tickets, and continued as an additional precaution even after a sufficient quantity had been supplied, upon my representation, from Allahabad, to keep things going until arrangements could be made to procure a supply on the pot (a matter of more difficulty than was supposed) It would have been better and ould not have added materially to the expense, if properly cut and stamped tickets had en issued by the Public Works Department from head-quarters at the beginning e second hindrance threatened at one time to become serious Government copper o, though a legal tender, is not as a matter of fact current in the district, and payment made in what are called Gorakhpuri pice made in Nepal and exported in large quans to British territory The money-changers and banyas combined to raise the value hese pice (from 72 to 80 of which ordinarily go to the rupee), and the disordered of the Nepalese Tarai was such that traders could not be induced to enter it to

Difficulties

procure a supply. This condition of things was represented to the Resident in Nepal, and measures were taken by the Nepalese Government to remedy it, but it subsequently appeared that the outrages which had become notorious were mainly the work of British subjects living near the border. As soon as this was ascertained to be the fact, steps were taken which resulted in the capture of 85 and conviction of 59, the principal offenders, and the restoration of tranquillity. Pice were also obtained from Faizabad, and thus, though more than once it seemed as though the works must come to a dead lock for want of coin, payments were kept up until by degrees, as the improved prospects of the district became more and more evident, the market rate improved and eventually recovered its usual condition.

First reduction of rates

Upon making my first tour of inspection I was struck by the sleek and comfortable appearance of the majority of the labourers: a few more days' experience convinced me that a very large proportion of them were in fact not dependent upon Government relief. I was, however, unwilling to take any action until I had acquired further acquaintance with particulars. The Collector of Gorakhpur having, on a longer experience, *reached the same conclusions, took steps to test the* reality of the distress pretended by the increasing crowds of labourers, by reducing the rates* of payment under the orders of Government approving this measure. A similar reduction was effected in Basti (see margin). It had, however, little or no effect. It is nevertheless perfectly certain that large numbers resorted to the works simply in order to earn without much exertion an addition to their means at a season when otherwise they would be sitting idle. Reduction of rates could of course do little to deter this class of labourers, for any payment, however small, was so much clear gain. Removal to a distance from their homes proved to be a much more efficient test; 10,000 labourers transferred from the Basti end of the road to Bansi, to Belwa, on the Faizabad Road, a distance of about 40 miles, and paid during the journey, had dwindled to 4,301 by the time they reached their destination. Some time later an intention to similarly transfer labourers from the Naugar Works to the Bansi Road near Bansi was frustrated by the incapacity of the Supervisor (DeRoza), who for this and other shortcomings was suspended and afterwards dismissed.

* Men with hoes,	6 pice,	reduced to	5
Men with baskets,	5 „	„	4
Women,	... 4 „	„	4
Children,	... 3 „	kept at	3
Infants,	... 2 „	„	2

Transfer to Faizabad Road.

Transfer from Naugar Works to Bansi Road not carried out

Conference in May.

In the beginning of May these and other considerations were discussed at a conference held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Gorakhpur. The particulars and final results of this discussion are so fully stated in Resolution No. 479A., dated the 16th of that month, that any more than a simple reference is unnecessary. The main features were the recognition of the demoralizing tendency of the existing form of relief and the impracticability of continuing it during the rains, but at the same time of necessity of caution in altering it for another; and the issue of instructions to pay the labourers only as much as would suffice at market prices to procure a certain amount of food, instead of a fixed sum; to organize workhouses in which cooked *food only would be distributed, and to close the relief works in progress* as soon as it was certain that the workhouses could accommodate all those who were really without other means of support. Every effort was made, within the limits prescribed, to weed the multitudes which continued to flock to the works of all not really in need, but with poor success.

Reduction of rate for infants from two to one pice.

† Reduction from 5, 4, 3, 1, to 4, 3, 2, 1.

A further reduction of one pice upon infants in arms was made immediately after the conference, and was followed later in the same month by a third general diminution† of rates to 4, 3, 2, and 1 pice on all but one road, that from Naugar to Uska, situated in the worst part of the worst tract. This, at last, occurring at a time when the necessity of attending to their fields began to press

upon all those who had any land, had some appreciable effect, and all but the thoroughly idle and the wholly destitute began to seek their homes, but the crowds which clung to the works were still immense

It had been the aim all through to segregate the infirm and aged from the able-bodied labourers, but it was a difficult task, as it constantly involved the separation of parents from their children, and was therefore steadily resisted When the labourers at the Basti end of the Bansi Road were transferred to Belwa, the old and weakly paupers among the 10,000 labourers at work, not more than 400, were collected under my personal superintendence and put to work upon the approaches of the Koano bridge by themselves, in order that they might be specially cared for Subsequently able bodied labourers, about 3,000, were also admitted at a different part of the embankments The preference shown for the easy life and low rates of the relief works over higher wages combined with the exaction of full labour, is well illustrated by the fact that the District Engineer had the greatest difficulty in keeping the necessary number of coolies upon the construction of the bridge itself, for which of course full Public Works Department rates were paid They were perpetually deserting to the approaches, and preferred doing next to nothing there on four pice per diem, to doing a fair day's work at the bridge for seven pice

The scale of diets prescribed in Resolution No 479A was very liberal Practically few of the labourers eat "dal" at all, and the grain used was chiefly of some inferior kind, such as "aksa" a small quantity of this with a little "gur" sufficed to sustain them. Mr Muir observed the following instances —(1) A family consisting of a man and his wife, brother in-law, and child, earning 14 pice, were found cooking meal for all which had cost seven pice This was their only meal that day and prices were still high (2) Two men earning ten pice were found cooking atta and mahua which had cost five pice, their only meal, the quantities being cooked were 10 2 chittacks of atta and 15 2 chittacks of mahua Gradually, however, as the time for sowing the kharif drew near, the crowds began to diminish The rains set in unusually early, the ditches filled, and earthwork became almost impracticable But still thousands remained, and while on the one hand it was desirable to bring the relief works to a close as speedily as possible, it was obviously necessary to be very careful not to abruptly disperse large bodies of men, women, and children without apparent means of support

Closing of relief works.

Workhouses on the principles prescribed in Resolution No 479A, dated 16th May, 1874, had been organized and were sufficiently advanced to afford a refuge to the destitute, but scarcely any would consent to be drafted into them Some said that they could find work at home others whose appearance had every indication of poverty and infirmity said that their relations would maintain them. Under these circumstances some delay occurred unavoidably in closing the works, in consequence of my being so short handed It was in my opinion absolutely necessary that the closing of each work should be effected under the personal superintendence of a thoroughly competent and trustworthy officer Mr Thomson's valuable assistance had been lost. Inspector Shaw, though most useful, was new to the work Mr Muir was fully occupied The District Engineer was disabled and ould not bear the sun, and my own attention was required by the construction and rganization of the new workhouses There were in short six relief works to be closed, nd only three officers including myself to close them However, one by one, they were rought to an end, the closing numbers being still large in most instances, and the disinclination to take advantage of the workhouses still continuing. Making due allowo for unfounded prejudice, which manifested itself in a variety of fictions as regarded nature and internal economy of the workhouses, there is no doubt that the ctance to enter them chiefly arose from dislike to the confinement, steady labor, above all, the cooked food, and thus exemplified the soundness of the theory ... h they proceeded. The last relief work closed on the 22nd June

Workhouses.

The workhouses were two in number,—one at head-quarters, the other at Bansi, and these were found to be sufficient for every requirement. For some time they (especially that at Basti, which was the first opened) contained few but professional beggars, and though they were afterwards more freely resorted to by others, driven to seek refuge in them by the scarcity, the whole number of inmates never exceeded 2,000. The poorhouses, as above described, were kept open for some time as depôts or feeders to the workhouses, and were closed one after the other, as the necessity for them ceased. Those at Basti and Bansi were then turned into workhouse hospitals. At Basti a large and shady mango grove standing apart among cultivated fields, and within a convenient distance of the new bazar, afforded a most admirable situation for the workhouse. At Bansi, owing to the swampy character of the country, the situation was not so good. The general arrangement was the same in both places. The buildings consisted of substantial sheds forming the four sides of an oblong rectangle; the space inside was kept clear. At Basti there was a larger shed for the use of the committee, and the muharrirs in the middle. It was found that sheds just broad enough to admit of one man lying across the floor were preferable to larger ones, as being stronger because more compact, and cheaper because they afforded exactly the amount of room required and no more. The floor was raised some inches and well beaten; the edges were finished with bricks secured in their places by strips of bamboo, jammed lengthwise against them by bamboo pegs. On the outer side the sheds were walled with thick mat and grass screens. On the inner side there were movable screens (jhamps) ordinarily kept open by poles. All along and directly under the eaves a sloped gutter carried off the water from the roof. The inner space or yard was drained by narrow ditches cut at right angles to each other. At first a bamboo trellis was put up all round the yard four or five feet from the sheds, from which egress could only be obtained at gates over which peons were posted; the intention being to keep the paupers in their places without the necessity of entertaining a large number of peons to look after them, but this was found to be unnecessary and inconvenient. A brick building originally intended for the kitchen was found to be unsuitable for that purpose on account of the heat and smoke, but made a good godown. Each pauper was provided with a mat to sit upon. To the sick in hospital blankets and clothes were served out, but these were given very sparingly to the able-bodied paupers. Those in absolute rags were clothed and the rags destroyed.

The inmates were divided first into workers and non-workers. None were allowed to sit idle who could do any sort of work; but the blind, infirm, and aged were kept apart in three wards,—one for Hindus of the more particular castes, one for others of low caste without prejudice, and one for Muhammadans. The object of this distinction was that no offence might arise through contact, which, being helpless, these paupers could not avoid unassisted. Among the workers there was no such distinction, as each on receiving his rations was at liberty to eat it where he liked. These were simply arranged according to the work they were employed on: the rope-makers in their ward, the basket-makers in theirs, and so on. Each inmate had a ticket with his number and the designation of his ward written on it. Bamboo pegs numbered 1, 5, 10, 15, &c., were driven into the floors of the sheds to assist the paupers in finding their places. There were no separate sheds or railed inclosures for the distribution of food; it was found simple and more convenient to give the food to them as they sat in their places in the sheds.

The scale of diet was ordinarily as follows :—

	Atta.	*Dal.*
Workers	10 chittacks.	2 chittacks.
Non-workers	8 „	2 „
Children	6 „	1 chittack.
Infants	2 „	1 „

But this was varied occasionally according to the condition of the particular pauper.

The registers followed the classification above indicated,—that is to say, there were three muster roll registers for the non-workers namely, one for the Hindus of the better classes, another for other Hindus, a third for Muhammadans, and one for each class of workers, without distinction of caste

Registers

Besides the muster roll registers it was found necessary to keep several others, the chief of which were the following —

No I —That just described.
„ II —Abstract of totals of No I for ready reference.
„ III —Register of raw material
„ IV —Register of manufactured articles
„ V —Register of daily consumption of food and its cost
„ VI —Register of miscellaneous expenditure
„ VII.—Order book
„ VIII —List of establishment

The forms of nearly all these registers were supplied by Maulvi Syud Ahmud Khan, whose experience of the workhouse system at Moradabad was most useful.

The establishment consisted of one, and latterly two muharrirs on Rs 15 and Rs 20 per mensem, a cook and kahar to every 50, a sweeper to every 100 paupers, a jamadar in charge of the godown and from 8 to 10 chaprasis This was not exceeded, I think, at any time, but was reduced as much as possible by utilizing the services of the paupers themselves

Establishment.

The sick were removed in *dulis*, always ready in the yard, to the hospital, which, both at Basti and also at Bansi, was at some distance and close to the dispensary A medical subordinate visited the workhouse every morning and pointed out those who required treatment in hospital

Sick paupers.

Latrines were tried and failed, but conservancy was carefully attended to, and the place was kept perfectly clean and free from all offensive odour Once a week all the floors were leeped, and some of Macdougall's disinfecting powder sprinkled where it was required There was no need of caution with regard to admissions till towards the end, the difficulty was rather to induce people to enter the workhouses But a committee was nevertheless necessary, especially at the beginning The almost total absence of non-official native gentlemen made it necessary to make use largely of the native officials Fourteen members were appointed, whose names are entered in the margin, the last of these is not but all the rest are officials They were assorted in pairs, and to each pair a particular day in the week was assigned for attendance All attended regularly, but the Sudder Amin, Maulvi Muhammad Kamil, Hafiz Tafazzul Husain, and Munshi Sarup Narain, Deputy Collectors, Sheoram, Tahsildar, and Hasan Raza, Collector's Nazir, were especially useful, and took the most active interest in the institution Eventually I found it convenient to place Tahsildar Sheo Ram in sole charge of the head-quarters' workhouse as manager, but the committee continued to give its assistance till the last.

Conservancy

Committee

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

The workhouse at Bansi was first established by Mr Muir, Assistant Collector, after whom, when the relief works ceased and he returned to his usual duties, Inspector Shaw took charge The arrangements there were, more or less, uniform with those of the Basti workhouse, and were conducted on the same principles. Inspector Shaw's management was distinguished by an extremely moderate expenditure, the

result of minute and careful supervision on his part. Tahsildar Sheo Ram introduced a great variety of manufactures with considerable success. The articles produced sold well. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in G. O. No. 533A., dated 11th June, the cost of working paupers was charged to the relief grant, and that of the non-workers, including the sick in hospital, to the charitable relief fund: but this arrangement extended merely to maintenance, the whole of the cost of construction was charged to the grant.

Rains abundant and seasonable.

Minor crops.

The rains were not only early but abundant, and on the whole well timed. At one moment there seemed reason to fear that they would be excessive, and some injury was in fact caused to the minor crops by floods in Tahsil Captainganj and Tappa Minhdawal, Tahsil Khalilabad. In the former, the sugarcane, there a crop of much importance, as also the maize and urad, suffered serious damage. But in many places the flooded lands were re-sown, and on the whole no considerable general loss was sustained. After this there were complaints of want of rain, and after that again of too much, but the final result was a splendid kharif harvest. The outturn of the "Bhadai" rice was nowhere below the full standard, and in some places greatly exceeded it. The "Aghani" was still uncut when I made over charge of the district early in October, but promised a magnificent return. Prices began to decline, as mentioned above, in February, but showed little substantial improvement till July, from which time the downward tendency became more and more decided until at last, in October, they reached the usual level, though still somewhat kept up by the demands of traders.

Bhadai rice.

Aghani rice.

Prices.

The Basti workhouse closed on the 7th October, 1874, that at Bansi on the 21st October, 1874.

There is now every prospect of prosperity before the people, and it is probable that in the course of a twelvemonth hardly any trace will remain of a drought which, had rabi failed, would have been followed by the sharpest universal distress, and, if the rains of 1874 had also been deficient, must have resulted in the miseries of famine.

Disease and medical arrangements.

There was little or no sickness during the year, and the health of labourers on the relief works was surprizingly good. All the necessary precautions were taken to be prepared for an outbreak of epidemic. Four extra hospital assistants were stationed on or near the different works, and afterwards at the workhouse. Hospitals were constructed, medicines were in readiness, and the Civil Surgeon made several tours of medical inspection, but there was no noticeable disease. Some few died of heat apoplexy, said to be brought on by drinking water while working in the sun. The percentage of sick paupers in the workhouses was very moderate.

Respectable women of the better class.

The inquiries made with regard to the respectable women of the better classes satisfied me that there was no hidden distress of the kind referred to in No. 181A., dated 9th March last. The population being mainly agricultural, all the poorer women, of whatever caste, are accustomed to field work, and only those who are well off conceal themselves.

Migration.

Some doubts were felt with regard to a community of Syads living in Mauza Halor, which is split into a number of infinitesimal holdings, but it was ascertained that no relief was needed or desired. As far as I could learn from inquiries especially instituted by order during the year there was no emigration.

Statistics of previous famines.

I am not aware of any previous famines in Basti. If there have been any, there are no records of them to my knowledge.

A few words in acknowledgment of the good service done by the officers employed in superintending various measures of relief must conclude this report

Mr Thomson and Mr Muir were both in tents during all April and May, engaged in supervising the relief works under their charge Mr Thomson s health began to give way early in the year, but he stayed on pertinaciously at his post, and eventually came into the station only in compliance with my request It was then found that he had barely escaped a dangerous illness. As long as he remained on the Mukhdawal Road, I could feel perfect confidence that every effort would be made to carry on the work successfully, and his absence was afterwards much felt. Mr Muir fortunately did not fall ill, though at one time he too threatened to fail. I am indebted to his intelligence and observation for much information and many useful suggestions He was in tents till 3rd June, and after that remained at Bansi, in a small rest house there, till July for the purpose of organizing the workhouse He was also deputed to report upon the state of the country in the extreme north-east corner of the Bansi Tahsil, of which some alarming, but as it proved exaggerated, reports had reached me In all these matters he showed his usual ability

Mr Sullivan, Civil Surgeon, deserves much credit for the efficient manner in which he arranged all the details of the management of the poorhouses which were under his charge from beginning to end

Inspector Shaw made himself extremely useful, both in reporting clearly and intelligently upon the state of the people in different directions, where it was essential that I should have trustworthy information, and afterwards in superintending the Bansi workhouse I have a very good opinion of Mr Shaw, and have much pleasure in testifying to his satisfactory discharge of every duty entrusted to him

Tahsildar Sheo Ram deserves great praise for his very capable and successful management of the Basti workhouse He took the greatest interest in the matter, and nothing could exceed the neatness and order he maintained. Whenever I visited the workhouse, which I did without notice at different hours, I invariably found all at work Hardly any complaints were made, and very few of those made had any foundation whatever All the tahsildars exerted themselves very creditably and energetically on the relief works Amir Singh, of Khalilabad especially distinguished himself by his zealous effort to carry out Mr Thomson s wishes

F ELLIOT,
Late Offg Collector

No. 398

FROM

THE OFFG. COLLECTOR, GHAZIPUR,

To

THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER, BENARES DIVISION.

Dated Ghazipur, the 14th November, 1874.

SIR,

Preliminary.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on scarcity, and statements showing the result of relief operations in the Ghazipur District during the year 1873-74, as prescribed by order of Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 611A., dated 6th October, 1871.

There exists a great deficiency of accurate statistical information.

2. It is to be regretted that we have not yet obtained any accurate statistics given the area under cultivation of each kind of edible grain, and of other kind of crops, and the average outturn per acre. In the present year, and in the discussion of the present subject, reliable information upon these subjects would have been of much value.

Edible grains grown in Ghazipur even in good years not sufficient for maintenance of the population.

3. Even though we are not furnished with accurate statistics, it may, I think, be concluded with a considerable amount of certainty that the edible grains grown in the district are in no year sufficient for the maintenance of the people, and that even in the best years there is a large importation of grain.

Average annual consumption of food about 7,000,000 maunds.

4. The population of the district is 1,345,401. Allowing five maunds per annum for the average annual consumption, the grain required for their support would come to 6,725,005 maunds, and allowing 2,750,000 maunds for the food of horses and other animals, the total annual consumption of food must be about 7,000,000 maunds.

Cultivated area one million acres.

5. The cultivated area of the district amounts to one million acres. This area, if exclusively devoted to the production of edible grains, would more than suffice for the maintenance of the whole population.

Of which about 175,000 is devoted to cultivation of other products.

6. As a fact, a considerable extent is not devoted to the production of edible grains. I estimate the area of the cultivation approximately as follows :—

	Acres.
Under opium	20,000
„ cotton	5,000
„ indigo	10,000
„ oilseeds and roses	40,000
„ sugar (which occupies the land for two years) ...	100,000
Total ...	175,000

Grain is imported to supply the deficiency of grain caused by this appropriation of land to other crops.

Grains exported and imported in November and December, 1870, at Ghazipur by river, and on the chief roads leading to the city.

7. The following statement exhibits the importation and the exportation of grain during the months of November and December, 1870, by river to and from the city of Ghazipur, and on the main lines of road leading to the city.

Imports.	*Maunds.*
By river	36,642
On the Gorakhpur road...	3,689
On the Azamgarh road	1,257
Total ...	41,588

Exports.	
By river	9,966
On the Gorakhpur road	2,246
Total ...	12,212

Ed ble gra n imported and exported in the years 1870 71 by Last Indian Railway

8 The following tabular statement exh b ts the quantit es of edible grains imported and exported from the three stat ons of the East Indian Railway in the district during the years 1869 and 1870 —

	1869	18 0
Imports	Mds	Mds.
Zamaniah ...	118 604	59 9 5
D ldarnagar	8 24	34 816¼
Gahmar ..	10 580	49 591
Total ..	137 6 5	143 312¼
Exports		
Zamaniah	33,226	10 213
Dildarnagar	805	1 418
Gahmar	2,591	* 092
Total ..	36 622	13 723

The years 1869 and 1870 were, though not productive years yet not much below the average, and there is no reason to suppose that the proportion of imports to exports was in those years other than usual

The Ghazipur D strict a wealthy one

9 The Ghazipur District, compared with most districts in the North Western Provinces, is a rich district

10 Nevertheless, even in the most prosperous years there are in the district a large part of the population who live habitually in a state of great poverty The lo v caste agricultural laborers, the village weavers families, infirm persons depending for their support on alms, the orphan families and widows of persons who have been in private or Government service even in the best times live from hand to mouth and are often unable to procure sufficient food

But there is a large pau per population.

11 The rates of wages wh ch prevail in the rural districts ind cate the poverty of the people Ind go planters commonly pay four fifths of an anna (4 Gorakhpuri pice) per day to mate weeders and three pice to common weeders and that at a time when there is more demand for labor than usual, a ploughman with a pair of oxen receives for h mself and h s cattle t vo annas excepting when the l arvest is be ng cut Laborers are in many parts of the d strict commonly paid in pice, not in grain, and consequently a rise in prices at once affects the laboring classes injuriously

Two rates of wages pre vailing

12 For a success on of years before 1873 the harvests in the Ghazipur District had been either poor or only tolerable There had not for ten years or so been a bumper harvest.

For several years no bumper harvest

13 Mr Duthoit mentions in his annual administration report for 1872 73, —"When I joined, complaints of a poor rabi harvest, and stories of a ruined rice crop in the kharif, were frequent

14 The following extract from the letter of an intelligent native of Ghazipur, of the 12th July, 1873, gives a fair account of how the ra ns commenced, and of the expectations for the season which were then entertained —

Showers fall on the 8th July the ra ns commence on the 12th July

"OUTSTATION GOSSIP

"GHAZIPUR.

12*th July* —"The rains have at last set in, and we have been saved from at least a partial famine The first shower of the season fell on the 7 and

since then we have had rain every day. Although the ground has not yet been thoroughly saturated, the operations for the kharif sowing have commenced in earnest. The late drought has, however, done considerable injury, and we do not expect a good harvest this season. In the villages the trees have been robbed of their leaves for the food of the cattle, and nothing is left of the '*pipal*' except its huge trunk. The price of grain is already rising in the market."

15. The rainy season, which commenced a month later than usual, while it lasted was heavy, but it terminated on the 13th of August, 1873, two months before the usual time.

Statement of average monthly fall during rainy season for three years.

16. The following tabular statement exhibits the average rainfall each month of the rainy season of the present and of the past two years in contrast :—

Months.	1872.	1873.	1874.
June	3 2	1 inch.	11·5
July	10 4	12·2	7·1
August	9·0	10·9	12·9
September	6·2	3·½	9·7½
October	0·½	0 2	7·6½

Kharif crop.

17. The result of the late commencement and of the early termination of the rainy season were as follows :—

There was a generally scant kharif harvest.

The sugar-cane crop was a bad one.

The whole rice crop in the district was destroyed.

Area of land under rice cultivation approximately 150,000 acres.

18. The question as to what is the extent of land under rice cultivation is one of the greatest interest and importance, but there are no materials available for determining it with certainty. In the statement of land and crops which a few years ago was annually submitted to the Revenue Board, the area under rice cultivation is entered at 150.000 acres. This estimate is merely approximate, but it is probably not very far from the truth.

Rice grown in upland.

19. In this district rice is grown only in the level upland tracts of kankar formation, and never in the low alluvial soils which have been formed by the deposits of the Ganges and of the Gogra.

In the northern parganas

20. The parts of the district in which rice is chiefly grown are the parganas on the north, which border the Azamgarh District. There is also a good deal in the south of Pargana Zamaniah, south of the Ganges.

In former years of scarcity large importation of rice from Bengal.

21. On former occasions, when the crops had partially failed in Ghazipur, as in 1867, food was supplied and prices kept down by large importation of rice from Bengal, both by rail and by river. In 1873 the failure of the Bengal rice crop cut off this supply.

Wheat sells at 10 seers and 6 chittacks.

22. Under the combined influence of these causes food became scarce and dear, and from the 15th to the 21st October wheat was selling at 10 seers and 6 chittacks to the rupee, about fifty per cent. above the price in the corresponding week of 1874.

Prospects very gloomy in October 1873.

23. The prospects at this time were very gloomy ; the ground had become broken hard by the sun after the cessation of the rains, and could only be ploughed for the rabi crop after it had been first watered from a well or tank.

Every indication of rain was watched with the keenest anxiety, but the indications were not wanting, the rain did not come

24 To add to the troubles of the district, this season of the greatest drou[illegible]

Two high floods

was also remarkable for two of the highest floods in the Gang[illegible] which have been ever known

25 In the vast extent of fertile lowlands bordering on the river, the baj[illegible]

Bajra and jowar twice destroyed

and jowar crops were twice sown, and twice wh[illegible] were destroyed by the [illegible]

26 The [illegible]

A larger area [illegible] could have beer [illegible]

[illegible] have been thought [illegible] sown than before tion of the flood of October, rabi crops were sown in the fields when the kharif crops had been destroyed possible, and after the cessa-

27 The accounts which came in from all parts of the district were however still

Bad account of the condition of the people

very gloomy, the poor people were living on scanty pittances of unwholesome food, or searching the holes of ants and of rats for buried grain

28 There appeared every probability of scarcity becoming famine, but this calamity was averted by—

Famine averted by Government order reducing the freight of grain and by winter rains

I.—The order of Government, dated 7th November, 1873, reducing the rate for the carriage of grain

II—The timely showers which fell in January and February

29 The following tabular statement shows the amount of grain imported into

Statement showing the grain imported by train

the Ghazipur District each month throughout the year by rail I have entered one half of the receipts of grain at Buxar as belonging to the Ghazipur District In reality more than half the grain received at Buxar reached this district, but to counterbalance this some part of the grain received at Zamaniah went to Shahabad —

Statement showing the monthly grain importation from October, 1873, to September, 1874

Months	Zamaniah.	Dildarnagar		Gahmar	Buxar	Remarks
	Mds	Mds	S.	Mds	Mds.	
October, 1873	19 681	3 774	20	18,340		
November „	33 172	3 642	0	12 168	23,547	
December „	68 751	2,992	0	24 311	17 946	
January 1874	43 085	036	0	45 662	88 346	
February „	44,028	6 978	0	95 989	16 315	
March „	14 384	1,707	0	5 906	43 077	
April „	9 105	81	0	1 677	32 925	
May „	7,587	1,035	0	4 500	18 784	
June „	28 150	210	0	3 234	31,005	
July „	11,641	133	0	2,103	29 439	
August „	13 752	529	0	472	17 607	
September „	1 052	463	0	1 846	5 026	
Total	333,188	28,595	20	216 908	268 031	
Grand Total	Mds 846 728-20					

30 There was no Government importation. The whole amount of 846,728½ maunds was brought in by private importers.

No Government import.

31 More than 150,000 people were fed during the whole year on the grain imported by rail.

More than 150 000 persons fed on imported grain

32. The large importation of Panjab grain however did more good by preventing the hoarding of grain, and by maintaining uniformity and moderation in the price of grain than even by providing food for 150,000 people.

Hoarding of grain was prevented by Panjab importation.

33. When the scarcity first begun, people who had grain began to hoard it, and in some case speculators bought up grain for the purpose of storing it and selling at the height of the famine. If the district had been left to the tender mercies of the local holders of grain, there was every reason to believe that the price would have run up from ten seers to five for the rupee; but when once the Panjab grain began to come largely into the market, the local holders of grain found all their attempts to run up prices were useless. The district price of grain was regulated by the Panjab price (adding charges and profits of the import). The hoarders brought their grain into the market, and those who brought to store were forced to sell.

Statement of price of grain.

34. The tabular statement in Appendix A. shows the price of grain throughout the year, and at a glance it will appear how little we have suffered from sudden panics and rises of price.

The winter rains: rabi crop a good one.

35. The rabi crop which had been sown with so much difficulty, and with so little hope, proved contrary to all expectation, the most abundant there have been in the district for several years.

In the lands submerged by the October flood, and in those irrigated from wells, there was a prospect of a fair crop, even if rain did not fall; but even in these lands the outturn was largely increased by the showers which fell on the 11th and 31st of January and on the 5th and 6th of February; while in the land which had not been submerged, nor perfectly irrigated, these showers made all the difference between a bounteous crop and no crop at all. The total quantity of rain which fell was only eight inches, but it fell at the right time and in the right way. The showers fell briskly, and then the clouds, the continued presence of which always causes blight in the cold weather, cleared away. The pea crop and the arhar crop was to some extent injured by frost on the 7th or 8th of January, but this partial loss was not taken count of in the general plenty of the harvest.

Distress of twofold character: general and special.

36. From what I have stated, it will appear that the distress which required relief during the past year in this district was of two distinct kinds—I., general; and II., special. All over the district the poorer classes suffered from the high prices which prevailed during the year. In those villages in which rice is the chief crop a local calamity took place which affected every one, poor and rich, but most of all the poor weavers and low-caste laborers, and those dependant for their support upon alms.

Distress in villages where rice is grown felt by all classes, specially by the poorest.

37. Every Hindu village forms a little compact community, in which the interests of all the residents are bound together. When the rice crop failed, the zemindars could not collect their rents, they lost the produce of there seer lands, and had to advance money for seed and to buy grain for their own food; cultivators had to buy food and seed corn, but had nothing to sell; they fell into debt to the village money-lenders. The people who suffered most were weavers, the very poorest. The beggars, who live by getting a share of the abundance of their neighbours, got no share when there was no abundance: people who were hard put to it to get food and seed corn dispensed with the purchase of new cloth, and thus the weavers lost all sale for their goods. The poorer zemindars and many of the cultivators in the present year got their families to do field work, which in ordinary years they were accustomed to have done by the hired labor. The zemindars and cultivators who had no capital had always credit. The laborers have neither capital nor credit. When employed they received as much wages as in other years, but there was less employment, as cultivators and zemindars were doing their own work, and the pay received did not go so far. When grain is

cheap they can live even though all members of the family are not daily employed, or even when food is dear they could live if employment were full and constant, but in the present year they have had, in the rice-growing villages, to struggle against a concurrence of scant employment and dear food

Relief of two kinds with exaction of labor, without exaction of labor

38 The measures adopted for the relief of the poor during the year have been—I, relief works to persons able to labor, II, gratuitous relief of those who could not work.

Relief work

39 The tabular statement in Appendix B, exhibits the number of persons employed each week from January to July —

The works

40 Sanction for the commencement of relief works at the discretion of the Magistrate was conveyed by Government telegram of the 3rd February, 1874, and works were commenced throughout the district on the 9th February, 1874

Relief works of two kinds

41. The works commenced were of two kinds —

I —Those intended to give temporary work to the unemployed poor all over the district till the cutting of the rabi harvest

II.—Those intended to give permanent employment in the rice-growing tracts to the unemployed poor, till the coming in of the kharif harvest.

Temporary works

42 The first class of works were stopped in accordance with the orders of the Relief Commission, who visited the district on the 22nd February they comprised —

I.—The repair of the road from Ghazipur to Ballia *vid* Rasra

II.—The deepening of two tanks at Rasra and at Gahmar

III.—The raising and improvement of the road from Muhammadabad to Kasimabad, and thence to Mardeh.

IV —The widening and raising of embankments on roads at Sahatwar and near Byria

Permanent works

43 The second class of works included the following works —

I.—The embankment of the Sayyidpur and Bahariabad road through a long jhil

II.—The construction of two embankments through jhils near Sayyidpur

III —The formation of an embanked road from Pardhanpur on the Sarju *vid* Rasra to Nagara in the Azamgarh District.

IV.—The improvement and embanking of the Garwar and Sikandarpur roads

V —The construction of an embankment through a jhil to a bridge near Bansdih.

44 A relief work commenced in South Zimaniah was given up, as it was found that the unemployed laborers in that part of the country had gone to work on the Son Canal in Shahabad.

Rate paid at relief work.

45 The rate of wages paid was first fixed at one anna and a half for men, one anna for women the rate of wages fixed by the Relief Committee in February was one anna and one-fifth for men, four-fifths of an anna for women, and three fifths of an anna for children By the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the rates were reduced in the commencement of May to four-fifths of an anna for men, three-fifths for women, and two-fifths for children

46. After this reduction of the rate of wages, the attendance upon all the other relief works gradually diminished, and they were one by one closed.

Increased daily attendance at Lakhnesar works.

The attendance upon the works in Pargana Lakhnesar continued to increase during the months of June and July, till they were finally closed on the 22nd July.

47. The cause of the extraordinary demand for employment in Lakhnesar appears to have been the great density of the population in many other parts of the district. For example, in the adjacent Pargana of Zahúrabad, rice is grown as much as in Lakhnesar, but elsewhere, after rain fell, the people found employment, and ceased to attend the relief works.

General demand for employment in Lakhnesar due to over-population.

In Lakhnesar, on the other hand, the attendance continued to increase. The number of persons per square mile in Lakhnesar is 771, with the single exception of Pargana Ballia, the densest population of any rural pargana in the North-Western Provinces.

48. The temporary works closed on the 22nd February were under the management of the tahsil officials. The permanent works continued after that date were managed by overseers of the Department Public Works under the orders of the District Engineer.

Works how managed.

49. The coolies on arrival at the work on the early morning received a tin ticket, and got their pay for the day in the evening on delivering it up.

50. The Pardhanpur road was completed as far as Rasra, and part of the way to Nagara: the remainder will be finished by the Department Public Works.

Permanent works how far completed.

The embankments in the neghbourhood of Sayyidpur were completed, but require dressing in the present year. The embankment near Bansdih will be completed from district funds.

51. All the works, so far as they went, were useful. Even, when owing to the falling-off in the attendance of laborers, or from any other cause, the work was stopped, the part executed is a lasting benefit. The total expenditure on all works was Rs. 13,115-12-1. The whole cost was defrayed by Government from the Local Funds of the district.

Works all useful.

52. The first measure adopted for the relief of the infirm poor was the distribution of Rs. 500 to the Police officers of the district on the 9th of February, 1874, with orders to use it in case of necessity in the relief of any persons in their jurisdiction who appeared to be starving. This money was advanced by the Collector on his own responsibility, but refunded afterwards by the Relief Committee.

Gratuitous relief, Rs. 500, through officers in charge of Police-stations.

53. On the receipt of the Resolution of Government No. 41A., dated 10th February, 1874, sanctioning the formation of Relief Committees, and promising a supplemental grant equal to the amount of district contribution, action was taken.

Formation of District Committee.

54. A Central Committee was formed on the 14th of February, 1874, under the presidency of R. Saunders, Esquire, District Judge, and local Committees were also formed at all the tahsili towns of the district, consisting of Tahsildars and Native Civil Judges and influential residents.

55. The total amount of district collections was Rs. 5,372-6-10. Of this amount Rs. 1,224-4-0 was contributed and collected by Mr. R. Saunders, the District Judge, and other officials and pleaders connected with the Civil Courts. Mr. Saunders tendered to the Central Committee

District collection, Rs. 5,372-6-10.

double the amount actually paid, but the Central Committee did not think the circumstances of the district required so large a contribution, and returned half the amount donations tendered

Four kinds of relief.

56 The gratuitous relief distributed in the district w[illegible] of the following kinds —

I —Poor house (cooked food)

II —Hospital maintenance with cooked food.

III.—Distribution of uncooked grain

VI —Cash distribution

Poor house relief

57 A small poor-house is maintained in Ghazipur at the expense of the Municipality In the present year all the infirm poor were received for whom there was accommodation, and the extra expense was defrayed from the relief funds The daily average was 49 After the closing of the Lakhnesar relief works, a poor-house was opened for the reception of the infirm poor the daily average attendance was 96

58 At the same time, in accordance with the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon, those of the infirm poor who were suffering from chronic dysentery, or other diseases which rendered them unable to digest ordinary food, were admitted as patients in the hospital, and received a better class of diet The daily average attendance was 15 Of the persons thus admitted, four died a few patients were also maintained from the relief funds at the Ghazipur Dispensary 17,635 persons received cooked food at the expense of Rs 990-3 11

Uncooked food cost Rs 4,238-3 10

59 Grain was distributed to the infirm poor in Ghazipur, and in all the tahsils, towns and other large places, by the members of the Central and local Committees Till the food supplies of the rabi harvest came into the market, the distribution took place in the outstations daily, and in Ghazipur twice a week After the discontinuance of this dole in March, grain was distributed to the infirm poor in Ghazipur only once a week Distribution of grain on a small scale took place at the Police-stations before the organization of the Relief Committee was complete 145,959 persons received grain to the value of Rs 4,238 3 10

Cash payments.

60 Relief was distributed through the native members of the District and Tahsil Relief Committees to poor but respectable persons, mostly widows and orphans 4,099 persons received Rs 722-0 5 A charitable grant of Rs 20 was also given by the Committee to a poor cultivator, whose cattle for cultivation had been stolen

Grant to Ballia.

61 A grant of Rs 500 was made by the Committee for the relief of the poor of Ballia whose houses and house sites have been recently destroyed by the Ganges

62 The total expenditure up to the 30th September was Rs 6,470-8-2 a further expenditure up to the end of October has been incurred of Rs 425-4-11. [illegible] operations of all kinds have now been closed

Proposal for disposal of surplus

63 The cash balance at present is Rs 3,831-6-0 [illegible] I [illegible] that Rs 2,000 be allowed as a [illegible] to enable them to rebuild [illegible] houses [illegible] be added to the invested dispensary funds of the [illegible] replenishing

District suffering from over population

64 I would venture to suggest that [illegible] experience of the past year [illegible] from over-population [illegible] suffer from it still more

65. Emigration to Mauritius, the West Indies, and Demerara in some slight degree affords an outlet for the surplus population, but is wholly inadequate for the necessities of the case. In the year 1873-74 the total number of emigrants registered was 1,510, rather more than the one-thousandth part of the population. What is now required is the organization of a complete system of internal emigration, by which the surplus population of this district and of others similarly over-peopled can be transferred to and located in some of the many fertile but scantily-peopled parts of country north and south of the Ganges valley.

Emigration at present on a very small scale.

66. I have the honor to forward herewith a detailed statement of relief account.

I have, &c.,

W. OLDHAM,

Offg. Collector.

P. S.—I omitted to mention that in January and February, 1874, Rs. 2,000 was advanced as takavi for construction and repair of wells, and for help in irrigation.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the weekly average price of grain in the Gl azipur District from 1st October, 1873, to 30th S ptember, 1874

Month and date	Wheat.	Rice	Gram	Barley	Bajra
	M s c	M s. c.	M s c.	M s c.	M s. c.
From 1st to 7th October, 1873	0 10 13	0 12 10	0 15 8	0 14 14	0 12 14
„ 8th to 14th ditto	0 10 8	0 12 7	0 15 2	0 14 11	0 12 14
15th to 21st ditto	0 10 6	0 12 7½	0 14 11	0 14 12¼	0 12 14
22nd to 28th ditto	0 10 8	0 12 8	0 15 0	0 14 4	0 12 14
„ 29th to 4th November 1873	0 10 9	0 11 15	0 15 0	0 13 8	0 13 10
„ 5th to 11th ditto	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 14 8	0 13 5	0 14 12
„ 12th to 18th d tto	0 10 5½	0 10 5	0 13 11½	0 13 2	0 14 4
19th to 25th d tto	0 10 5¼	0 10 8	0 13 11½	0 12 6	0 14 4
„ 26th to 2nd December 1873	0 10 14	0 11 3	0 14 0	0 13 4	0 14 11½
3rd to 9th ditto	0 11 0	0 10 1	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 15 1
„ 10th to 16th ditto	0 11 4	0 10 10	0 14 7	0 14 8	0 14 12
„ 17th to 23rd d tto	0 11 9	0 10 15	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 15 7
„ 24th to 30th ditto	0 11 13	0 11 13	0 14 13	0 14 10	0 15 9
„ 31st to 6th January 1874	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 15 1	0 14 12	0 13 3
„ 7th to 13th d tto	0 12 6	0 11 0	0 14 12	0 14 12	0 15 7
„ 14th to 20th ditto	0 12 7½	0 10 12½	0 14 13	0 14 12	0 14 12
„ 21st to 27th ditto	0 11 14	0 11 2	9 14 6	0 13 9	0 12 9
„ 28th to 3rd February 1874	0 12 7	0 10 12	0 14 5½	0 15 5	0 13 15
„ 4th to 10th ditto	0 13 0¼	0 11 0¼	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0
„ 11th to 17th ditto	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0
„ 18th to 24th ditto	0 14 4	0 12 2	0 17 0	0 16 3	0 16 0
„ 25th to 3rd March 1874	0 15 0	0 12 5	0 18 0	0 18 6	0 18 3
„ 4th to 10th ditto	0 15 4	0 12 10	0 18 5	0 18 10	0 16 0
„ 11th to 1 th ditto	0 15 1	0 12 4	0 18 3	0 19 1	0 16 9
18th to 24th d tto	0 14 15	0 12 1	0 18 6	0 19 4	0 16 5
„ 25th to 31st d tto	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 18 2	0 19 8	0 16 2
„ 1st to 7th April 1874	0 15 5	0 11 13	0 19 8	0 20 13	0 15 9
8th to 14th d tto	0 15 7	0 11 15	0 19 13	0 20 12	0 17 0
„ 15th to 21st ditto	0 15 8½	0 12 0	0 19 14	0 20 10	0 17 0
„ 22nd to 2°th ditto	0 15 10	0 12 0¼	0 20 6½	0 20 13	0 17 6
29 h to 5th May 1874	0 15 10	0 11 15	0 20 9	0 21 4½	0 17 6
6th to 12th d tto	0 15 12	0 11 13	0 20 9	0 20 15½	0 17 6
„ 13th to 19th ditto	0 15 8	0 11 13	0 20 1	0 20 10	0 17 6
20 h to 26th d tto	0 15 13	0 11 11	0 19 9	0 20 1	0 17 6
2 th to 2nd June 1874	0 15 2	0 11 11	0 19 7	0 19 14	0 17 6
3rd to 9th d tto	0 15 5	0 11 4	0 19 1	0 19 4	0 17 1
10th to 16th d tto	0 15 3	0 11 5	0 18 11	0 19 3	0 16 12
„ 17th to 23rd ditto	0 15 2	0 11 7	0 18 8	0 19 14	0 16 12
24th to 30th d tto	0 15 4	0 11 11	0 19 2	0 19 14	0 16 12
„ 1st to 7th July 1874	0 15 6	0 12 0	0 19 4	0 19 2	0 16 2
8th to 14 h ditto	0 15 7	0 12 1	0 19 9	0 19 3	0 16 7
15th to 21st ditto	0 15 10	0 12 5	0 19 11	0 19 2	0 16 11
2 nd to 28th d tto	0 15 11	0 12 9	0 19 14	0 19 2	0 16 11
29th to 4th August, 1874	0 15 11	0 12 9	0 19 14	0 19 2	0 16 11
5th to 11th d tto	0 15 11	0 12 8	0 19 9	0 19 5	0 16 11
12th to 18th ditto	0 15 10	0 12 8	0 19 8	0 19 4	5 16 10
19th to 25th d tto	0 15 10	0 12 7	0 19 8	0 19 3	0 16 14
26th to 31st ditto	0 15 5½	0 12 3¼	0 19 4½	0 19 0	0 16 14
1st to 7th September, 18 4	0 15 5	0 12 2	0 19 4	0 19 14	0 16 14
8th to 14 h ditto	0 15 4	0 12 5	0 19 2	0 19 0	0 16 15
15th to 21st ditto	0 15 5	0 12 10	0 19 9	0 19 0	0 17 4
22nd to 30th d tto	0 15 5	0 12 12	0 19 15	0 19 1	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average number of persons employed each week on Relief Works, from 15th January, 1874, to 21st July, 1874.

Week ending																								
21st January, 1874.	31st January, 1874.	7th February, 1874.	14th February, 1874.	21st February, 1874.	28th February, 1874.	7th March, 1874.	14th March, 1874.	21st March, 1874.	31st March, 1874.	7th April, 1874.	14th April, 1874.	21st April, 1874.	30th April, 1874.	7th May, 1874.	14th May, 1874.	21st May, 1874.	31st May, 1874.	7th June, 1874.	14th June, 1874.	21st June, 1874.	0th June, 1874.	7th July, 1874.	14th July, 1874.	21st July, 1874.
286	157	127	3,511	2,989	1,835	2,087	1,280	1,818	900	813	710	1,055	802	1,082	1,018	1,030	584	629	843	1,299	1,552	1,621	1,795	1,515

APPENDIX C

1

Statement showing total amount of gratuitous relief afforded from February to October, 1874

Month.	First Week: Number of persons relieved.	First Week: Expenditure	Second Week: Number of persons relieved.	Second Week: Expenditure.	Third Week: Number of persons relieved.	Third Week: Expenditure.	Fourth Week: Number of persons relieved.	Fourth Week: Expenditure	Total	Total
		Rs a p		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs a p		Rs. a. p
February 1874 ...			5 795	196 9 8	24 318	755 5 1	35 293	892 8 9	65 457	1,844 7 6
March " " ...	24 360	716 11 2	19 09	500 11 10	14 922	517 1 7	7 814	393 1 1	66 605	2 133 9 8
April "	2 917	329 1 2	2 742	186 7 5	1 442	77 11 11	658	27 2 1	7 759	615 6 7
May "	590	19 6 7	590	18 4 2	423	17 13 6	619	27 6 7	2 237	83 14 10
June " ...	767	45 8 6	567	25 11 10	554	31 12 11	637	35 7 3	2 525	138 5 6
July "	908	8 3 4	1 048	33 12 8	4,305	151 13 11	1 470	75 14 8	7 631	291 12 7
August "	1 631	105 5 7	1 970	136 3 5	2 120	120 15 6	1 770	105 11 9	7 551	468 4 3
September " ... " "	1 869	93 15 2	1 738	76 11 7	200	98 10 6	2 055	90 2 10	7 733	377 6 2
October "	1 950	84 9 4	2 700	136 11 8	1,884	87 15 1	2 035	116 0 10	8,569	425 4 11

II.

Statement showing the number of people who received gratuitous relief in cash from February to September, 1874.

Name of place.	Number of persons relieved.	Amount.	Average per each person.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ghazipur ...	631	620 0 0	0 15 8	The largest and the smallest sum given to a single family or individual is Rs. 3, and 2 Gorakhpuri pice, or ⅓ of an anna, respectively.
Shadiabad ...	156	13 12 0	0 1 5	
Karanda ...	31	2 0 0	0 1 0½	
Nandganj ...	604	17 4 0	0 0 5½	
Muhammadabad ...	640	59 1 9	0 1 5¾	
Zamania ...	98	33 0 0	0 5 4½	
Dildarnagar ...	10	2 12 0	0 0 6	
Byria ...	7	20 0 0	2 13 8¼	
Reoti ...	1,168	25 0 9	0 0 4½	
Gahmar ...	21	2 0 0	0 1 6	
Pardhanpur ...	403	10 0 0	0 0 4½	
Kasimabad ...	117	4 0 0	0 0 6½	
Saidpur ...	17	2 0 3	0 0 8½	
Khanpur ...	53	3 1 5	0 1 3½	
Garwar ...	142	4 7 3	0 0 6	
Total ...	4,099	742 0 6	0 2 9½	General average.

GHAZIPUR COLLECTORATE. }
The 5th December, 1874. }

W. OLDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

III.

Statement showing the number of people who received uncooked food from February to September, 1874.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Average number of persons.	Number of days.	Aggregate number of persons.
1	Ghazipur	201	231	46,468
2	Shadiabad	85½	16	1,370
3	Jalalabad	9½	21	199
4	Nandganj	22	37	818
5	Mardah	28	52	1,461
6	Birno	30	14	420
7	Karanda	50¼	29	1,459
8	Saidpur	324¼	52	16,876
9	Sadat	40¾	37	1,504
10	Khanpur	12¼	15	185
11	Zamania	135¾	37	5,017
12	Gahmar	118	23	2,725
13	Dhanapur	45	37	1,675
14	Dildarnagar	60¼	22	1,325
15	Muhammadabad	80¼	38	3,051
16	Karon	44¼	29	1,297
17	Koranta Dih	21	45	941
18	Narhi	14	23	320
19	Rasra	412	44	18,140
20	Kasimabad	14½	61	876
21	Bahadurganj	15	45	678
22	Garwar	45½	14	638
23	Balia	469	50	24,461
24	Byria	31¾	29	918
25	Haldi	31¾	29	920
26	Reoti	88¼	22	1,944
27	Bansdih	54½	45	2,457
28	Maniar	63¼	37	2,344
29	Sahatwar	116	24	2,800
30	Sukpura	140¼	19	2,672
	Total	...	...	145 959

GHAZIPUR COLLECTORATE: }
The 5th December, 1874. }

W. OLDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

I V

Statement showing the number of persons who received cooked food from March to September, 1874

Months.	At Ghazipur.			At Rasarah			Total.		
	Average attendance (number of persons)	Aggregate attendance (number of persons)	Number of days	Average attendance (number of persons)	Aggregate attendance (number of persons)	Number of days	Average attendance	Aggregate attendance	Number of days
March 1874	35⅔	1,104	31				35⅔	1,104	31
April	41½	1,246	30				41½	1 246	30
May	34¼	1 046	31	-		·	34¼	1 046	31
June	38¾	1,163	30			·	38¾	1,163	30
July	45½	1 411	31	92⅔	834	9	138¼	2 245	31
August	58	1,803	31	121¾	3 778	31	179¾	5 581	31
September	65¼	1 958	30	109¾	3,292	30	174⅔	5,250	30
Total	318⅔	9,731	214	323⅓	7 904	70	642⅓	17 635	214

Ghazipur Collectorate, the [illegible] September, 1874 }

W OLDHAM,
Offg. Collector.

No. 680.

FROM

THE OFFG. COLLECTOR OF MIRZAPUR,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Mirzapur, the 11*th December*, 1874.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, with reference to your telegram of 27th November, to submit the following report on the operations for the relief of scarcity in this district during 1873-74, originally called for in your Circular No. 644A., dated 6th October, 1874. Since I took charge of the Collector's office, on 6th instant, I have had to contend with an unusual pressure of work, and have thus been compelled to let some delay occur in the submission of my reply.

2. Before dwelling on the events of 1873-74, I think it necessary to mention that the scarcity that prevailed in that year was not an isolated calamity, but only the culmination of a series of disasters that had befallen the crops in this district in 1872-73. Extracts from my annual administration report for 1872-73 were printed in the Board's report of that year; and to them I would refer as explaining my view of the gravity of the emergency when the excellent promise of the kharif of 1873-74 was blasted by the untimely cessation of the rains.

3. I may here briefly repeat that the rabi in the spring of 1872 was much below the average; that the yield of the kharif of 1872 in the Ganges valley, and the uplands which stretch from the Ganges valley to the south of the district, nowhere exceeded an eight-anna crop, and in some parts was less; that no rain fell from 20th September, 1872, to 7th July, 1873; and that, in consequence of the drought thus produced, the rabi crop on the uplands, being unirrigated, and in the Ganges valley wherever there are not wells for irrigation, was a disastrous failure, while 43,778 head of cattle perished in the hot weather for want of fodder and water; that great distress prevailed in the south, to alleviate which works were carried on in the Barhar estate and Dudhi; and, finally, that the grain stocks were nearly if not quite exhausted. The district was thus ill adapted to bear the calamity of another bad season.

4. I think it unnecessary to describe the character of the rainy season of 1873. I have already done so in a memorandum which has been incorporated in the annual administration report of the district. It is sufficient here to state that the rains began late, *viz.*, about the middle of July, and ended in the middle of September; and that the rainfall being unequally distributed and occurring chiefly in July, great damage resulted to all the crops, but especially to rice and kodon, the staples in the south.

5. The district may be divided into three sections: (1) Bhadohi, north of the Ganges valley. (2); the Ganges valley; (3) the upland stretching from the first range of hills to the Kaimors and the hilly tract south of the Son.

6. The outturn of the kharif in these sections was as follows :—

I.—In Bhadohi, a ten to twelve-anna crop.

II.—In the Ganges valley, an eight-anna crop, except in Kariat Sikhar, where all was destroyed by a high flood of the Ganges, and in the great rice-producing pargana of Bhinli, where only a four-anna crop was obtained.

III.—In the uplands and south, a crop ranging from four annas in Upraudh, Dudhi, &c., to eight annas in Barhar and parts of Singrauli.

7 This failure, supervening on the disasters of 1872-73, produced so much distress, that I, in November, 1873, obtained sanction to the opening of relief works in the following parts of the district —

On the part of Government.—In Dudhi, *i e*, in the extreme south of the district, in Upraudh between the first range of hills and the Kaimors

On the part of the Kantit Estate—In Saktesgarh on the first range of hills This pargana is chiefly the property of the Kantit Raja

On the part of the Agori Barhar Estate—In Barhar, between the first range and the Kaimors, in Agori, south of the Kaimors, in Kon, south of the Son

The proprietor of the Agori Barhar estate is the principal landholder in these tracts

8 In Upraudh one of the works was the completion of a road from Lalganj on the Deccan road to Halia, a bazar in the south, which was begun in the famine of 1868-69, but left unfinished All the other works, whether undertaken on the part of Government or of the Barhar and Kantit estates, were designed to increase and improve the means available for the storing of water tanks and embankments, these being the best preventive of the recurrence of the calamity from which the district was suffering Some works of this kind had been executed in 1868-69 and had been of incalculable service in the drought of 1873 to travellers and cattle, and in some measure for irrigation

9 The Lalganj and Halia road was made under the supervision of the District Engineer, and was the only work on which the agency of the Public Works Department was employed The other works were supervised by my assistants, and by officials of the Revenue Department and the Court of Wards, as follows —

Mr Moule, Joint Magistrate—The tanks deepened and enlarged in Upraudh

Mr Mulock, Assistant Collector—The works for the Barhar estate in Barhar and Agori

Mr Nicholson, Manager of Kantit Estate—The works in Saktesgarh

Manager of Barhar Estate—The works in Taluka Kon

Deputy Collector Mehdi Al and the Sazawal of Dudhi—The works in Dudhi

[illegible]

closed in Barhar and Agori, and the attendance at those which it was considered advisable to keep open in Upraudh and Saktesgarh until the rains set in, diminished

11 In Kon, but especially in Dudhi, both south of the Son, the rabi cultivation was so deficient in extent, on account of the drought at the time of sowing that the out turn did little to remedy the consequences of the total failure of the kharif, and the works had to be kept open until the rain fell in June, when all were closed

12 In Kon one work, *viz*, the execution of a large tank at Ramgarh, sufficed to give employment to the distressed

13 In Dudhi, an extensive hilly and jungly tract and sparsely peopled, scarcity of food became so severe, that the people began to emigrate in April in large numbers, and there was every reason to believe that this tract for the development of which considerable expenditure has been incurred in recent years, would permanently lose a large number of the best cultivators With the view of relieving the distress which was driving them away, the number of works in progress was increased, until from ten to twelve were carried on at different places This was the largest number that could be

controlled with any semblance of efficiency; but though they provided employment for a number of the laboring poor, they were not sufficient to attract the starving cultivators. These belong chiefly to the semi-aboriginal tribes, are extremely shy and suspicious, and will not go far from their homes to labor. Instead of opening more works which could not be supervised, and would only have provided for their support till the rains, the course was adopted of making takavi advances to sapurdars (headmen) and respectable cultivators, which enabled them to support themselves and their dependents until a new crop was gathered in. The expenditure on this account will be shown further on.

14. Although the outturn of the rabi was such that distress was generally much mitigated in Barhar and Agori, yet the benefit from this harvest was unequally distributed,—the rabi cultivation bearing but a small proportion to the kharif,—and in many quarters great hardship had to be endured. With the view, therefore, of enabling zemindars to improve the means of storing water (the preventive of future loss), and to employ and feed their laborers, takavi advances, not exceeding Rs. 500 each, were distributed to 60 persons for works of improvement without exaction of interest.

15. The grain stocks in the south of the district being exhausted, and the importation to local markets being uncertain, local supplies for the feeding of the laborers employed on the relief works could not be depended on, or used without the risk of greatly enhancing the price to the public generally. It was therefore necessary to import grain especially for the use of the laborers employed.

16. Grain was collected and stored at three places :—

1st.—At Dudhi, grain was collected to the value of Rs. 7,000, chiefly from the south of Sirguja and Ratanpur, a small part being the remainder of a supply collected in 1872-73.

2nd.—At Kon, grain was collected to the value of Rs. 4,000 from parts of the district in the north, where the supply was more abundant, and importation by rail was practicable.

3rd.—At Robertsganj, grain was stored which was brought from the Punjab through a merchant in Mirzapur. This was done with the view of providing for the laborers on the works in the Robertsganj Tahsil that would have been opened if the rain had not completely changed the prospects of the rabi; and also for the purpose of supplying the wants of any of the outlying parts in the south where distress might show itself in a severe form in the hot weather. Besides importing grain for laborers on the part of Government, the importation of grain by merchants in private trade was stimulated by the grant of advances to banias in Kon and Dudhi, both south of the Son. The supply in that tract was known to be low, and as importation is rarely carried on during the hot weather and rains, and only under great difficulty from the length of the journey and the character of the country to be traversed, it was considered advisable to aid the banias in making larger importations at the usual season than unassisted they could have made.

17. The expenditure on these different operations was as follows :—

Relief Works.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government for works in Dudhi	6,511	8	3
Ditto ditto Upraudh	7,471	0	9
Total Government outlay ... Rs.	13,982	9	0

	Rs.	a	p.
From Surplus Funds of Barhar estate	10,282	2	1
Ditto ditto Kantit estate	2,777	1	0

Takavi Advances.—From Government, which will be recovered :—

To banias in Dudhi and Kon . .	Rs	3,800*
To sipurdars and cultivators in Dudhi	„	7,069†
To zemindars for works of improvement	„	10,234
Total .	Rs	21,103

* The half of this has been recovered.
† This amount was sanctioned and reported, but Rs 200 12 0 were refunded within the year

Importation of Grain

From Government Funds.—For Dudhi, Rs 7,000, the whole of which was recovered by retail sale

For Robertsganj, Rs 8,789-0-7, of which Rs 1,245 were recovered by sale of grain, and Rs 7,544-4-7, the value of the grain unsold, which was forwarded to Behar under the orders of Government, is a charge against the Bengal Famine Account

From funds of Barhar Estate.—For Kon, Rs 4,000, the whole of which was recovered by the sale of the grain

Omitting the sum invested in grain, the whole of which was recovered, the outlay from Government funds, of which the larger portion is recoverable, amounted to Rs 35,085-9-0, and from funds of estates under the Court of Wards, it was Rs 13,059-3-1

No other funds were drawn on,—the favorable outturn of the rabi, and the importation resulting from the diminution of the railway charge for carriage, having rendered it unnecessary to have recourse to other relief measures

18 Besides the foregoing, the Public Works Department employed an overseer or supervisor in drawing up projects for the improvement of the district communications, which might have been carried out if distress had increased instead of diminishing after the cold weather crop was gathered in Some of these projects may hereafter be undertaken as ordinary works, and I am not aware how much was spent on their preparation, or whether it is to be considered as famine expenditure

19 The following is a brief account of the works which have been executed by the laborers relieved

Upraudh.—Lalganj and Halia Road, Rs 2,759-8-0

This road, which is 12 miles long, connects two important centres of local trade Formerly *it was merely a track amongst the fields, much cut up and impassable for* carts It has now been raised and widened, and made passable for carts throughout in the dry seasons of the year

Tank at Maheshpur.—Cost Rs 2,386-0 6 This is an old tank on the Deccan road, between the Katra pass and the Belan river It has now been so enlarged and deepened, that water is sure to remain in it throughout the hot weather It will therefore, in seasons of drought, be invaluable for cattle and travellers, especially those bringing goods on bullocks

Tank at Rehi.—Rs 1,980-2 6 This tank is about a mile from the Deccan road, but it is in the midst of a tract where the cattle suffered much in the drought of 1873 It has now been so deepened as to retain water for the whole year Some will also be available for irrigation in dry years

Tank at Nairi.—Rs 405-5-6 But little had been done to this tank when the arrival of the rains closed operations The capacity for storing water has been increased

Dudhi.—I extract the following remarks from a separate report on the works constructed in the Dudhi tapas, submitted with my No. 575, dated 22nd July 187

Tappa.	Village.	Rs.	a.	p.
Barha	Harbori. Six embankments, ranging from 270 to 400 feet in length, by which 8 bighas have been made fit for cultivation of rice	870	10	3
"	Karkori. Six embankments, from 140 to 400 feet in length, by which 150 bighas have become fit to produce rice	569	15	0
"	Supa Chua. A tank seven fit deep and 220×180 feet in superficial dimensions. The scarcity of water every year in the neighbourhood is great. The prosperity of the village will be greatly promoted	784	15	7
"	Barwen. Three embankments, from 120 to 270 feet in length, by which 50 bighas have become fit to bear rice	360	12	9
"	Kirwil. Three embankments, from 177 feet to 429 feet in length, which will irrigate 75 bighas of rice	531	3	7
"	Garhaiya. One embankment, 400 feet long, and irrigating 20 bighas	204	5	0
"	Muirpur. Tank. This will be invaluable for the cattle of the numerous kham villages in this neighbourhood, where they often suffer in the hot season for want of water	339	8	1
Dudhi	Rani Toli. Clearing out and deepening a tank. This is one of the only three places on the direct road from Chopan to Dudhi, 32 miles, where water can ever be procured in the cold season. In 1873-74 it dried up so soon, that not a drop of water being procurable within ten miles, the work, when little advanced, had to be closed ...	200	0	2
"	Majhauli. Tank, 150′×125′×6′. This is the only store of water for about a dozen villages ...	400	3	6
alwa	Pakri. Embankment, which will avail to save the crops of a few bighas in dry seasons ...	209	14	6
"	Dhurpa. Embankment in a sapurdari village, which will irrigate 20 bighas	429	13	1
Gonda	Lilasi. Tank. This is an old tank, 257 × 224 feet in superficial area. It has been deepened from three to four feet	529	7	9
"	Chainpur. Embankment in an excellent position, which was not quite finished, but which it is expected the supardar will complete	345	14	6
Bajia	Kanwa. Embankment in a good place, but the Majhwari of Bajia are wild denizens of the jungles, unaccustomed to earth-work, and the result, thoug has good as could be expected, not quite equal to the expenditure	400	13	0
"	Adhaura. Embankment. The same remarks apply here as in Kanwa	333	15	6

Works in estates under the Court of Wards—The works in the Kantit estates in Saktesgarh were the following —

		Rs	a.	p
Deepening tank at Saktesgarh	... ...	871	12	9
Embankment and outlet at ditto	...	285	10	0
Ditto at Amlia	.. ..	292	11	0
Ditto at Dadra Hinauti	... ...	479	11	3
Sinking well at Koshalwa	. .. ...	309	4	0
Ditto at Dadra Hinauti	... .	450	0	0

These are all works which conduce to the improvement of the estate, and would have been undertaken under any circumstances They were relief works in so far that no one needing labor was rejected because unable to give a full rate of work, and thus the ordinary rates were exceeded

Works in the Barhar estate—These also are all works which it would have been advisable to undertake for the advantage of the estate, without reference to the fact that they conduced to the relief of distress By employing all in distress who came for work, the cost of several was considerably enhanced, and this enhanced cost is the measure of the relief which the funds of the estate were made to supply The following is a brief notice of the several works —

Pargana.	*Village*	Rs	a	p
Barhar	Baranl, near Rájpur Embankment with masonry outlet	2,764	1	6
	This is a large work, which intercepts the water coming from the hills south of Rájpur A former Raja had dammed the stream, but with a bank of insufficient strength, and his work had almost disappeared In years of drought this will supply water for the irrigation of several important villages			
"	Rájpur Tank This was the enlargement of an old tank The work was closed when the necessity for further expenditure as a means of relief ceased ..	142	3	3
Agori	Ranbahadurpur Tank deepened and enlarged In the hot weather this tank yields the only supply of water to cattle for several miles It was made by Raja Ranbahadur many years ago, but having silted up and become dilapidated, did not retain water till the hot weather . ..	750	0	0
"	Mahwan Embankment made to enable the farmer of the village to continue to pay the heavy jumma he had engaged for to the late Raja, on the understanding that aid for improvement would be given	300	0	0
Taluka Kon.	Kon Embankment. This was the restoration of an old work made by a former Raja, but allowed to go to ruin It will be invaluable for irrigation in dry years.	821	6	0
"	Duwattan Embankment. This was the completion of a large irrigation work constructed in the previous year, and which is expected to render secure the cultivation of a large fertile village that had to a great extent become waste .	129	15	6

	Rs. a. p.
Taluka Kon Rámgarh. Tank. This was a new work, excavated to a depth of 14 feet in a place where the water supply is very deficient in the hot weather, and much inconvenience is suffered by cattle and travellers	4,204 8 0

The actual value of the work done at ordinary rates does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ; on the outturn was much nearer the usual standard.

20. Appended to this report is a statement showing the prices of the grains that constitute the principal articles of food for each week during the year from 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874, at Mirzapur, Robertsganj and Dudhi. No register is kept of the rates prevailing in Kon and Upraudh ; but in the former the prices were generally higher than in Robertsganj, and in the latter the price seldom differs from that at Mirzapur, with which it is connected by the Deccan road. The following abstract will show what the prices were at the time that the failure of the kharif became almost certain, as compared with the rates of better seasons.

Place.	*Wheat.*			*Barley.*			*Bajra.*			*Common rice.*		
	January, 1871.	January, 1872.	October, 1873.	January, 1871.	January, 1872.	October, 1873.	January, 1871.	January, 1872.	October, 1873.	January, 1871.	January, 1872.	October, 1873.
Mirzapur ...	16	17	13	24	23	16	20	22	14	18	17	13 & 12
Robertsganj ..	23	24	14	25	36	16	...	...	...	25	22	11
Dudhi ...	18	23½	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	21½	23½	11½

21. In Robertsganj prices kept at about the same figure during the cold weather, as this part of the country is far from the sources from which imports can be obtained ; but after March, when a fair rabi crop was reaped, prices of wheat and barley became easier. For rice however, which is the staple article of food in this pargana, there was not a corresponding fall in price.

22. In Dudhi, prices were at their highest figure in November, 1873, when rice was sold retail in the bazár some days at 9 seers for a rupee. This resulted from the total failure of the local supply. Thereafter prices gradually fell, in consequence of extensive importations from the south. The efforts made to import grain from a distance for the laborers on Government works produced such an impression in the far south countries which could furnish a supply, that grain poured in in quantities unexpectedly large, which sufficed to keep down the price in a way never before seen in seasons of scarcity. This result was due in some measure to the advances given to banias to enable them to import. The two causes combined operated so powerfully, that while in 1868-69, a year of scarcity not equal to that of 1873-74, rice in the hot season rose to 7 seers and even to 5 seers per rupee, in the latter year the rate gradually fell from 9 seers in November to 11 seers in the cold weather, and 14 seers in the hot weather, which ought to have been the blackest time. Importation, which is on bullocks that have to journey through a hilly and jungly country for three to four weeks, went on also in the hot weather, and even in the rains, a circumstance novel and unexpected. In 1868-69 grain was sent from Mirzapur to Dudhi for distribution at a great expense to Government.

23. In Mirzapur and the Ganges valley, prices of grain had been generally high for full eighteen months before October, 1873, but common rice was not particularly dear until the Bengal crops were affected by the drought of 1873. The market here for other grains than rice became easier before the full effects of the scarcity of 1873 were developed, and the rates continued more favorable for the public than they had been in the preceding year. There were two reasons for this,—first the reduction of the

railway charge for carriage of grain from 1st December, 1873, gave such an impetus to importation from the west, that the market was well supplied with wheat and barley, secondly, the rabi harvest in the Ganges valley and Bhadohi was a good one Rice, however, became scarcer and dearer as the year wore on, and no supply could be drawn from this district or from Bengal

24 All over the district the rains of 1874 were abundant and timely, and the *kharif harvest now being reaped is the best that has been seen* for many years, so that prices are returning to their old standard

25 Appended to this report is a statement showing the number of persons employed on relief works The total number was comparatively small, but the works were opened only at the worst places, in parts of the district where population is not dense and at great distances from each other The distress when they were started had not reached such a height that it compelled people to go any distance, however *great, from* their homes to avoid starvation Such a condition of affairs was near at hand when we were providentially favored with a good rabi crop The laborers, as a rule, came from villages at a short distance from the works Lest it should be supposed that the works were opened prematurely, I think it right to mention that on the date on which I am writing, in the very same places it is hardly possible, even by the exercise of some compulsion, to collect as many laborers as will execute the usual repairs to the district road, while last year at the same time, though the pay given was less, as soon as the works were commenced laborers flocked to them in greater numbers than could well be employed

26 At first no attempt was made to separate the laborers into full labor and light labor gangs, the plan adopted being that of employing the able-bodied in digging or other work which required strength, and of employing the feeble and young in *carrying earth* In *Dudhi, where all the works were of a petty character, and even the* able bodied are inefficient laborers, and also partly in Kon, this procedure had to be followed to the last, but in Upraudh, the two classes of laborers were separated into different gangs after March —the able bodied being paid by the amount of work done, and the others at rates sufficient for their sustenance

27 As the extremity of famine was warded off by the outturn of the rabi, and prices in populous places were kept moderate by the importation from the west, it was not necessary to resort to the subsidizing of in-door employment, or to open poor houses

28 No special medical arrangements were necessary The people did not congregate in such numbers as to give rise to disease from crowding, and as most of them lived at their homes, exposure was avoided Relief also was administered before they had been reduced to such a low state of health as to be liable to the diseases generated by famine A Native Doctor was appointed, but after a few weeks he was transferred to Gorakhpur, his services not being required here

29 Distress while it lasted was felt by all classes of society, but especially by the laboring poor It was only in Upraudh that the more respectable classes—small zemindárs and cultivators—contributed to the number employed on the works Before distress had become so poignant as to drive them to labor in public as coolies, the rabi crop was reaped, and they were able to struggle through till a more favorable season came In Dudhi, *the more respectable classes were aided by advances at the* season when they must have taken to the works or emigrated

30 The only part of the district from which emigration took place was the Dudhi estate Four hundred and eighty seven families of cultivators, besides other non-cultivators, are known to have emigrated to Sirguja, Nagar, Singrauli and Rewa The actual number is probably larger than this, and it would have been much larger if at the time when the tide of emigration was setting in active measures to provide food for the people at their homes, otherwise than by opening relief works, had not been taken.

31. In conclusion, I have to say that I received great assistance from Maulvi Mehdi Ali, Deputy Collector and Manager of the Barhar estate, who was immediately in charge of the arrangements made for relief purposes in the south, the sazáwal of Dudhi, and other subordinate officers. From all I can learn, the measures for the retailing and distribution of grain to laborers were admirably carried out, and misappropriation reduced to a minimum.

I have, &c.,

H. D. MOULE,

Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Prices Current of food grains per rupee on 1st January, 1871, 1st January, 1872, and from 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874.

Period.	Mirzapur.				Robertsganj				Dudhi.				Remarks
	Wheat	Barley	Bajra	Common rice	Wheat.	Barley.	Bajra	Common rice	Wheat.	Barley	Bajra	Common rice.	
	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	

MIRZAPUR COLLECTORATE:
The 11th December, 1874.

H. D MOULE,
Dy. Collr., for Offg Collr.

APPEN

Statement of Relief Works in the district

Week ending.	Lalganj and Halia Road. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average attendance.	Total expenditure.	Men.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
						Rs. a. p.	
1st to 7th December, 1873 ...	40	16	...	56	8	6 6 0	
8th to 14th ditto ...	1,351	746	40	2,137	305	221 1 0	...
15th to 21st ditto ...	2,330	822	158	3,310	477	360 10 6	...
22nd to 31st ditto ...	3.146	1,486	564	5,196	520	576 6 0	...
1st to 7th January, 1874 ...	1,557	789	73	2,419	346	247 3 3	...
8th to 14th ditto ...	3,054	1,697	108	4,859	694	494 4 6	1,257
15th to 21st ditto ...	3,188	1,667	100	4,955	708	509 1 3	2,289
22nd to 31st ditto ...	384	291	20	695	99	67 15 6	2,163
1st to 7th February, 1874 ...	966	455	22	1,443	206	276 8 0	1,796
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,148
22nd to 28th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469
1st to 7th March, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992
22nd to 31st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916
1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
22nd to 30th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
22nd to 31st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663
1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Total ...	16,016	7,969	1,115	25,100	364	2,759 8 0	26,316

inclu ... ablishment

establish

DIX B

of Mir apur during tl e year 1873 74

Tanks in Uprauch.					Government Works in Dudhi.					
Women	Ch ldren	Total	Average daily a tendance	Total expenditure.	Men	Women	Children.	Total	Average daily attendance	Total expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17	19	19
				Rs a. p.						Rs a. p.
		..	..	...			..	...	...	
		..	...	..		...	...	...		..
..		...	-	...	498	206	113	817	117	77 9 3
...		..	..		1 040	575	203	1,818	183	183 13 4
768	2 2	2 817	331	174 11 9	830	404	201	1,435	205	123 2 3
1 641	566	4 496	642	353 2 0	1 588	660	395	2 643	278	239 0 0
1,590	645	4,398	628	336 0 6	1 052	720	358	2 130	304	177 5 6
1 329	633	3 760	376	290 10 0	1 742	1 190	530	3 462	346	375 0 6
1 613	589	4 103	586	289 5 0	209	155	75	439	63	36 7 7
1 768	676	4,812	687	371 2 3	957	905	353	2 2 5	316	175 14 8
1 592	939	4 000	571	261 5 9	1 221	1,300	589	3 110	444	237 12 1
2 018	1 097	4 842	692	367 14 3	1 102	1 261	449	2,812	402	294 5 6
1 449	722	3 311	473	218 5 0	1 037	937	302	2,2 6	325	192 11 4
1 272	692	2 956	422	196 4 0	1 347	1 406	543	3 296	471	247 9 3
1 202	668	2 786	398	185 14 9	727	1 127	259	2 113	302	159 11 1
2 014	897	4 339	434	†445 4 6	688	1 276	351	2 315	232	208 11 0
1 166	550	2 529	361	169 11 9	890	891	330	2 111	302	177 13 3
583	281	1,336	191	78 8 6	1 150	1 156	467	2 773	396	239 15 6
931	376	2 086	298	108 12 0	1 369	1 957	645	3,961	566	275 4 10
1 124	457	2 450	273	156 8 3	2 668	3 59	1 176	7 603	945	616 8 8
960	374	2 011	292	106 9 9	1,806	2,808	781	5,395	771	383 5 0
1 098	390	2 265	322	117 15 3	1 631	2 903	642	5 1 6	739	377 12 3
840	279	1 782	255	96 2 3	2 166	3 785	910	6 861	980	489 9 3
1 433	544	2 948	421	86 10 6	2 700	4 945	1 143	8 88	8 9	694 2 6
1 147	416	2 321	317	121 2 0	2,336	3 063	568	6 967	852	449 3 9
632	174	995	142	78 8 9	350	531	108	989	141	78 11 13
	...	...		-	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 110	12 437	66 863	405	4 711 8 9	31 094	37 920	11 491	80,505	442	6 511 8 0

entertained in the District Engineer's office

ment and pr ce of tools

APPEN

Statement of Relief Works in the district

Week ending.	Kantit Works in Saktesgarh.						Barhar Works in Kon,		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
						Rs. a. p.			
1st to 7th December, 1873...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	316	265
8th to 14th ditto ...	69	199	41	309	44	24 15 6	878	969	778
15th to 21st ditto ...	79	256	68	403	58	28 9 9	1,699	1,929	899
22nd to 31st ditto ...	214	451	187	852	85	72 7 3	4,276	4,110	1,585
1st to 7th January, 1874 ...	233	458	217	908	130	66 12 6	4,204	3,493	952
8th to 14th ditto ...	192	374	156	732	105	53 15 6	6,501	2,886	857
15th to 21st ditto ...	315	586	290	1,191	170	87 13 6	3,517	2,932	595
22nd to 31st ditto ...	323	563	274	1,160	116	105 9 9	4,440	5,204	1,124
1st to 7th February, 1874 ...	87	115	63	335	48	25 5 3	2,302	3,279	798
8th to 14th ditto ...	270	654	240	1,164	166	86 2 0	1,987	3,599	848
15th to 21st ditto ...	255	568	220	1,043	149	74 12 0	1,348	2,451	506
22nd to 28th ditto ...	221	495	187	903	129	66 12 0	763	1,351	372
1st to 7th March, 1874 ...	63	139	29	231	33	17 4 6	401	679	193
8th to 14th ditto ...	54	82	14	150	21	*161 5 3	708	1,305	298
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	1,131	279
22nd to 31st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	668	207
1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	428	115
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	584	146
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	730	187
22nd to 30th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	1,205	288
1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	1,324	353
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	1,614	394
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	1,652	353
22nd to 31st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	2,280	336
1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	1,257	248
8th to 14th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,641	304
15th to 21st ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	1,351	213
Total ...	2,375	5,010	1,996	9,381	101	§871 12 0	39,049	50,368	13,492

N. B.—The average daily attendance on the total number of laborers

Mirzapur Collectorate :
The December, 1874.

DIX B

of Mr apur during the year 1873-74 —*(conclu led)*

Agori and Barhar			Total.						Remarks.
Total.	Average da ly attendance	Total ex penditure	Men.	Women	Children	Total	Average daily a tendance	Total ex penditure	
29	30	31	32	33	34	3ɔ	46	37	38
860	123	79 13 3	319	332	265	916	131	"9 3 3	
2 625	375	319 6 0	2 29	1 914	859	5 071	724	465 6 6	
4 527	647	285 3 5	4 606	3 213	1 268	9 087	1 298	752 0 11	
9 971	997	931 14 1	8 6 6	6 627	2,539	17 837	781	1 764 8 8	
8 649	1 236	844 0 4	8,081	5 932	1 715	15 728	2 ?33	1 455 14 1	
10 244	1 321	1 055 11 2	13 624	7 ? 8	2 09?	22 974	3 82?	2 196 1 ?	
7 044	1 006	610 15 5	10 235	7 495	1 988	19 718	2 817	1 721 4 2	
10 768	1 077	1 145 9 6	8 687	8 677	2 581	19 845	1 986	1 984 13 3	
6,379	911	502 1 6	5 465	5 687	1 547	12 699	1 817	1 129 11 4	
4 436	919	781 1 0	5 362	6 946	2 317	14 625	2 089	1 414 3 11	
4 305	615	317 15 8	4 293	5 911	2 254	12 458	1 780	891 13 6	
2,486	355	300 12 6	3 813	5,125	2 105	11 043	1 578	2 020 12 3	
1 273	182	101 6 3	2 641	3,204	1 246	7 091	1 012	523 11 1	
2,311	330	186 14 0	3 101	4 065	1 547	8 713	1 245	792 0 6	* Includes Rs 143-11 9 on account of work done by contract from 12th April to 17th July 1874
2 034	291	162 12 9	2 267	3 460	1 206	6 933	990	508 6 7	
1 158	116	9ɔ 9 0	2 399	3 958	1 456	7 812	781	750 8 6	
"31	104	54 7 9	1 891	2 48ɔ	995	5 371	767	402 0 9	
1 014	145	†166 5 8	1 907	2 323	893	5 123	732	484 13 3	† Includes Rs 89-6 0 on account of work done by contract
1,263	180	95 7 9	2,484	3 618	1 208	7 310	1 041	479 8 7	
2 026	225	181 11 0	4 070	6 098	1 921	12 079	1 342	954 12 0	
2 120	303	151 0 6	2 956	5 092	1 608	9 556	1 365	640 15 3	
2 561	366	187 12 6	2 951	5 615	1 436	9 992	1,427	683 8 0	
2 620	363	190 12 9	3 344	6 2 7	1 542	11 163	1,595	766 8 3	
3,230	328	266 15 0	4 333	8 658	2 0?3	15 016	1,502	1 147 12 0	
1 806	258	127 9 0	3 395	5 467	1 23?	10 094	1 442	637 14 9	
2 509	358	185 9 9	1 203	2 704	586	4 493	642	312 14 4	
2,011	287	‡10 0 5 0	447	1,331	213	2 011	28	1 070 5 0	‡ Of th s Rs. 815 10-6 are on accou t of work done by con tract.
102,909	507	10 28? 2 1	114,850	139,377	40,531	284 758	1 405	25 136 7 10	§ Returns can be given only f r the work on the tank in Sake tee arh The her works were execu ed by contract at usu l rates for I s 1 9 5-4 3

under each work has been calculated for the period it was open.

H D O MOLLF

Deputy Collector, for Offg Collector

Docket No. 413 of 1874.

From

The OFFICIATING COLLECTOR of AZAMGARH,

To

The COMMISSIONER of the BENARES DIVISION.

Dated Azamgarh, the 17th November, 1874.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 614A., dated 6th October, 1874, forwards the Report on the Scarcity of 1873-74 on Azamgarh District.

E. S. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Collector.

Report on the Scarcity of 1873-74 in Azamgarh District.

General narrative. Failure of rain.

Jarhan crop—total failure.

The rains of 1873 ceased early in September. The total rainfall of the season had been very considerably under the average, amounting in the whole year to only 28·6 inches. The result was extensive failure of the principal kharif crop of the di[strict], the jarhan or transplanted rice.

Mr Reid's report, 6th November, 1873.

but dry kharif or bhadaini yielded tolerably;

Mr. J. R. Reid, the Settlement Officer, estimates that of the whole area of the district not less than 30 per cent. is under jarhan rice, and was of opinion that the whole of this crop perished, ex[cept in] a few places barely enough for seed. But the failure of rain had only ver[y slightly] affected the dry kharif crops, known in this distr[ict as] the bhadaini harvest.

and was to a certain extent a food reserve,

so that no public relief works were needed,

and when tried no one would come to them.

Mr. Reid, writing from personal observation, says that the outturn of these crops was "at least tolerable." Consequently there was, at the beginning of the cold season of 1873-74, some sort of reserve of food in the district. To this I think we must attribute in some measure the exemption this district enjoyed from the famine which is alleged to have prevailed close at hand in Behar, and also in the neighbouring districts of Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, and Basti, as well as in parts of Oudh. Not only did there appear to be no necessity for opening public relief works in Azamgarh, but when to make assurance doubly sure, the District Engineer was instructed to offer work on the roads at relief rates, the people refused to resort to them, and in one instance a gang of about twenty-five labourers near Nagara personally applied to me to be allowed to go to their fields, and in my own presence threw away the tin tickets which entitled them to relief wages.

State of the people generally throughout the district.

Still it is not to be denied that very sharp distress existed. At the very time when the incident occurred which I have just mentioned, the people of Nagara, and indeed the labourers throughout the district, were stinted to one meal of cooked food on *alternate* days, and this was supplemented by a handful of *sattu* twice a day, and a *lotah*-full of sugar-cane juice daily.

Agricultural labor in demand and wages steady.

But as a set-off to all this, the demand for agricultural labour was steady and brisk throughout, and what is not a little remarkable, wages remained nearly constant, averaging one anna six pic per day for men, women and children, which is an ordinary average rate. Wherever there was a possibility, irrigation for the rabi sowings was most

actively carried on A very considerable number of new kucha wells were dug, and all natural and artifical reserves of water were freely utilised Happily these were tolerably plentiful A glance at the map shews that the district is dotted all over with jhils. The largest and most remarkable of these form a line parallel to the present course of the Gogra, and are probably the remains of an old bed of that river

This was owing to plentiful natural reservoir of water

The jhils

The district is also intersected by several streams, some of which, as the Biswi, the Tons, and the Chota Sarju, are of considerable dimensions The result of this state of things is that there is a tolerably good reserve of water for irrigation, even in such an exceptionally dry season as last year Not only is the water from the jhils largely utilised (I was told at Ghosi that one irrigation channel fed from the jhil called *Pakri Tal was seven miles long), but the water* in many parts of the district is very near the surface, insomuch that bullocks are superseded by the contrivance called *dhenkal*, a long lever with a gharra at one end and a counterpoise made of clay at the other

The kucha wells

Even where the rope and bucket are used, the well is very commonly worked by men instead of bullocks

With these facilities for irrigation, every available hand was employed on the rabi sowings and waterings The result was an unusually fine harvest, and the disappearance for the present of any an*ticipation of scarcity*

Disappearance of scarcity.

But during the cold season of 1873 74 there is no doubt that very sharp distress did prevail Prices rose very high, especially of rice, which was dearest in January 1874, when it averaged $10\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee

Range of prices

Curiously enough, wheat, barley and maize never reached so high a point of price Wheat was at its highest in October 1873, $12\frac{3}{16}$, seers per rupee Barley and maize were dearest in January 1874, $14\frac{11}{16}$ and $14\frac{4}{16}$ respectively

As I have already mentioned, no public relief works were started Acting on the advice of Colonel Davidson, Joint Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, I instructed Mr Sheridan, the District Engineer, to try the effect of offering work on the roads at relief rates The result has been described But I felt very early in the year that something must be done to relieve those of the poor who from bodily infirmity were absolutely unable to do any work On 10th January, 1874, I called a public meeting, and appealed to the charity of the well to-do natives for assistance to their poorer neighbours The result was not encouraging A total sum of Rs 1,188 was raised, of this Rs 200 were sent by Mr James Simson of Agra, formerly Collec [illegible]

Failure of attempts to open relief works

Charitable relief to those who were quite unable to work.

Generosity of Mr Simson

Liberal donations of the English officials

many of whom however were [illegible] ment for assistance from the public revenues Happily it proved that there was no occasion to do anything of the kind

Apathy and stinginess of the native public

The annexed tabular statement shews the nature and extent of the charitable reliefs administered from the *fund raised as above described* The reliefs up to 30th September, 1874, cost only Rs 932 13 10

Nature and extent of charitable relief

At first there was a daily distribution of a quarter seer of *parched* grain per head Subsequently [illegible] a week. [illegible] person being admitted

Cost of relief

At first some able [illegible] and they were sent to the District Engineer, who had instructions to find empl[illegible] who were willing to work.

Tests by which charitable relief was limited

A very small number (to the best of my recollection not more than twenty) were thus provided with employment, and these were chiefly people of the Nunia caste, who habitually work on roads, earthwork, &c. In connection with this part of the subject, I may mention that Maulvi Mahomed Ikram, the Government Pleader, found employment for a small number of men at Muhammadabad on his private property. These also were chiefly Nunias. I may also mention that the Secretary to the Azamgarh Public Garden once suggested to me that a few cripples and old women should be asked to assist in the weeding of the garden. I consulted the Municipal Superintendent, who had charge of the distributions, and he told me it would never do; I might as well close the reliefs.

A few able-bodied Nunias taken on the ordinary Public Works.

Maulvi Mahomed Ikram's private work.

Failure of a suggestion by the Secretary, Public Garden.

These little facts will shew that the scarcity in this district was felt mainly by the infirm poor, and such persons as habitually lived on charity. And even they would not abandon their mendicant habits for the sake of public relief.

Scarcity very limited in incidence.

It is proper to add that a Committee presided over by Raja Salamat Shah was nominated for the purpose of relieving *parda-nashin* women in destitute circumstances. Such a Committee is the only means of finding out and assisting such people, but either there were none (which I find it difficult to believe), or the Committee did not put much heart into their work, for I could not discover that they ever did very much. Possibly, they were baffled by the obstinacy with which women of that class cling to their seclusion. At any rate, no deaths from hunger appear to have taken place.

Raja Salamat Shah's Committee for relief of *parda-nashins*:

on the whole a failure.

Indeed, I do not believe that any deaths during the year resulted directly from starvation. Here and there a wandering beggar died of old age or disease and privation combined, but such deaths occur in all years and in all countries. There were said to be a few suicides prompted by the desperation of want, but it is impossible to say whether the cause assigned was the true one. It is well known that a very trifling motive will often induce a native to take his own life.

No deaths from hunger.

As regards migration from the district, I can only speak vaguely. I have had no means of testing the shifting of population, but my impression is that very little, if any, has taken place. I can say that the emigration to the West Indian Colonies, for which there are agencies here, has on the whole rather fallen off in the period under review. This is attributed to the agent's attention having been diverted to other and more distressed districts. Mr. Lumsden of Gorakhpur told me he had seen a sprinkling of Azamgarh men on his relief work. I have heard in a vague manner that Azamgarh men have been seen at Patna on reliefs. A great many julahas have left the towns of Mau, Muhammadabad, Kopah, and Mubarakpur, but that emigration has been going on for years, and is caused by the supersession of native piece goods by English. On the whole my opinion is that shifting of population, if any, has been mainly from village to village within the district. At the same I do not think the people have any insuperable objection to leaving their country for their own good.

Migration from the district.

very trifling.

I think I have now discussed all the most important aspects of the scarcity as it affected Azamgarh. I do not understand that I am authorized to offer any suggestions of future policy, preventive or remedial. But such suggestions can be forthcoming if asked for.

Conclusion.

F. S. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Collector.

APPENDIX A

Statement shewing the weekly average price of grain from 1st January to end of October, 1874, in the district of Azamgarh

Month and date of weeks.	Wheat. M S C	Rice M S C	Gram. M S C	Barley M S C	Bajra and Joar M. S. C	Remarks.
1st to 7th January 1874 ...	0 13 10	0 12 9	0 17 0	0 16 3	0 15 9	The weeks have been arranged in this statement according to the weekly reports of crops submitted to Government.
8th to 15th ditto	0 13 10	0 12 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	
16th to 23rd d tto	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	
24th to 31st ditto ..	0 11 8	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 8	0 15 0	
1st to 7th February 1874	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 8	
8th to 15th d tto ...	0 13 0	0 11 8	0 14 8	0 15 0	0 15 8	
16th to 22nd d tto	0 13 5	0 12 9	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 17 11	
23rd to 1st March 1874	0 13 8	0 12 10	0 15 12	0 16 8	0 17 4	
2nd to 8th ditto ..	0 14 4	0 12 12	0 15 12	0 17 7		
9th to 15th ditto ..	0 13 4	0 12 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	...	
16th to 22nd ditto ..	0 13 8	0 12 0	0 18 0	0 19 8	...	
23rd to 29th ditto	0 14 8	0 9 8	0 16 8	0 21 0	..	
30th to 5th April 1874	0 14 12	0 8 13	0 16 0	0 21 0	..	
6th to 12th ditto	0 14 12	0 8 13	0 16 0	0 21 0	...	
13th to 19th ditto	0 14 12	0 9 0	0 17 0	0 21 8	..	
20th to 26th d tto	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 16 8	0 21 0		
27th to 3rd May 1874	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 22 8		
4th to 10th ditto ..	0 15 8	0 10 8	0 16 8	0 21 0	...	
11th to 17th ditto	0 15 12	0 9 8	0 16 8	0 21 0	...	
18th to 24th ditto	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 18 0		
25th to 31st d tto	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 16 8	0 16 4	..	
1st to 5 h June 1874 ..	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 16 8	0 20 0		
6th to 12th ditto ...	0 14 12	0 8 8	0 15 8	0 19 0		
13th to 19th ditto	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 17 4	0 19 8	...	
20th to 26th ditto	0 15 8	0 8 14	0 17 11	0 20 8		
27th to 3rd July 1874 ..	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 19 12	..	
4th to 10th d tto	0 15 12	0 10 0	0 17 8	0 20 0	..	
11th to 17th ditto ..	0 15 0	0 11 8	0 17 0	0 20 0		
18th to 24th d tto	0 15 8	0 10 0	0 17 8	0 20 8		
25th to 31st ditto ...	0 15 8	0 10 0	0 18 0	0 20 8	...	
1st to 7th August 18 4 ..	0 15 8	0 10 8	0 17 4	0 20 0	..	
8th to 14th ditto	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 18 0	0 21 0	...	
15th to 21st ditto	0 16 0	0 10 8	0 20 0	0 21 4	..	
22nd to 28th d tto	0 15 8	0 10 8	0 20 0	0 21 0	...	
29th to 4th September 1874	0 16 4	0 11 0	0 20 12	0 21 4	...	
5th to 11th ditto	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 20 12	0 22 2	0 22 0	
12th to 18th ditto	0 16 8	0 11 0	0 19 8	0 22 0	0 21 0	
19th to 25th ditto ..	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 19 4	0 21 12	0 22 0	
26th to 2nd October 1874	0 15 8	0 10 8	0 15 8	0 20 0	0 17 0	
3rd to 9th ditto ...	0 15 12	0 10 0	0 16 4	0 19 4	0 17 0	
10th to 16th ditto	0 16 4	0 11 0	0 16 4	0 20 4	0 20 8	
17th to 23rd d tto	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 17 8	0 20 12	0 21 8	
24th to 30th d tto ...	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 18 0	0 22 14	0 22 4	

AZAMGARH COLLECTORATE,
Dated the 11th December, 1874.

MOHUN LAL,
Dy Collr for Offg Collector in Camp

APPEN

Statement of Relief Expenditure from January, 1874, to

Month.	1st Week.							
	Cooked food.			Uncooked food.			Cash payment.	
	Number of persons relieved.	Quantity.	Value.	Number of persons relieved.	Quantity.	Value.	Number of persons relieved.	Amount.
		M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.		M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
January, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	1,310	9 8 4	35 5 9	63	3 2 9
March „ ...	...	...	...	4 015	25 25 6	85 6 11	63	3 2 9
April „ ...	...	...	...	500	8 21 8	16 14 0	...	...
May „ ...	...	...	...	300	5 2 8	9 10 6	...	...
June „ ...	...	...	...	300	4 18 4	10 0 0	...	...
July „ ...	...	...	...	450	6 32 8	13 10 0	...	...
August „ ...	...	...	...	605	8 5 2	17 5 0	...	...
September „ ...	...	...	...	292	6 1 8	11 8 0	7	0 7 6
October „ ...	...	...	...	299	7 15 4	15 11 6	...	...

DIX B

October, 1874, in the District of A.amgarh

2ND WEEK								3RD WEEK		
Cooked food			*Uncooked food*			*Cash payment*		*Cooked food*		
Number of persons relieved	Quantity	Value	Number of persons relieved	Quantity	Value	Number of persons relieved	Amount	Number of persons relieved	Quantity	Value.
	M. S. C.	Rs. a. p		M. S. C.	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		M. S. C.	Rs. a. p
			1 210	10 10 4	39 7 6	63	3 2 9	...	...	...
			3 762	25 27 2	86 1 9	90	4 9 9	...		...
...			300	5 22 0	9 10 3	...	...	...		...
		...	300	4 39 8	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	300	4 22 8	10 0 0		...			...
	...	...	840	13 23 3	27 0 0		...	...	...	
...	...	...	769	12 1 13	24 12 9		...	...		...
	...	...	220	6 12 0	12 0 0	5	0 5 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	355	7 36 6	15 14 6	...	...	...	...	...

APPEN

Statement of Relief Expenditure from January, 1874, to

Month.	3RD WEEK—(continued).					4TH		
	Uncooked food.			*Cash payment.*		*Cooked food.*		
	Number of persons relieved.	Quantity.	Value.	Number of persons relieved.	Amount.	Number of persons relieved.	Quantity.	Value.
		M. S. C	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.
January, 1874 ...	1,045	7 36 8	25 5 3	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	1,723	13 7 6	45 6 1	103	5 10 9	...	...	...
March „ ...	3,034	20 10 14	63 6 8	63	3 4 6	...	...	...
April „ ...	300	5 8 0	9 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	300	4 a5 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
June „ ...	420	6 33 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	576	8 2 8	16 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
August „ ...	356	7 16 4	14 15 9	7	0 6 9	...	...	...
September „ ...	367	8 4 0	16 1 8	33	2 1 3	...	...	...
October „ ...	324	7 9 9	15 1 9	1	0 1 0	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX B

October, 1874, in the District of A amgarh—(continued)

Week					Total					
Uncooked food.			*Cash payment*		*Cooked food (a)*			*Uncooked food (b)*		
Number of persons relieved	Quantity	Value	Number of persons relieved	Amount	Number of persons relieved.	Quantity	Value	Number of persons relieved	Quantity	Value
	M S C	Rs a p		Rs a p		M S C	Rs a p		M S C	Rs a p
1,335	*9 27 4*	*35 2 0*	*9*	*0 7 3*	–	—		*2,880*	*17 23 12*	*60 7 3*
3739	24 12 7	78 15 10	109	5 15 6	..	..		7982	56 34 5	177 3 2
2,9 6	26 9 10	75 8 11	90	4 11 0	—	—	..	13784	78 4 0	310 8 3
500	5 14 0	9 13 0	—	—	—		—	1400	24 25 8	45 14 3
300	4 20 0	10 0 0	—	—	..	—	—	1 20[illegible]	13 17 0	23 2 6
420	6 38 0	13 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,440	22 21 12	47 12 0
472	8 23 0	15 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	27 7 2	75 8 6
210	6 18 4	12 12 0	7	0 7 6	—	—	—	[illegible]	23 [illegible] 7	[illegible] 11 6
222	6 13 0	12 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	25 30 8	[illegible] 15 [illegible]
459	8 4 4	17 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	30 25 [illegible]	64 2 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Includes charges for [illegible]

(b) Includes [illegible] to the members of the Famine [illegible] Committee for distribution to the distressed families of respectable [illegible]

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Relief Expenditure from January, 1874, *to October,* 1874, *in the District of Azamgarh*—(concluded).

Month.	Total—(concld.) Cash payment. Number of persons relieved.	Total—(concld.) Cash payment. Amount.	Grand Total. Number of persons relieved.	Grand Total. Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
January, 1874 ...	9	0 7 3	2,389	60 14 6	Memo.
February „ ...	338	17 15 9	8,320	217 2 11	Local subscriptions received up to date, ... Rs. 1,188 8 0; Received from Central Committee, Allahabad... ...; Total ... 1,188 8 0; Deduct amount disbursed up to date ... 1,002 7 8; Balance in hand ... 186 0 4
March „ ...	306	15 12 0	14,090	326 4 3	
April „ ...	...	...	1,400	45 14 3	
May „ ...	...	...	1,200	39 2 6	
June „ ...	...	...	1,440	47 12 0	
July „ ...	...	...	2,508	75 8 6	
August „ ...	14	0 14 3	1,953	70 11 9	
September „ ...	45	2 13 9	1,076	54 13 5	
October „ ...	1	0 1 0	1,438	64 3 7	
	713	38 0 0	35,814	1,002 7 8	

Azamgarh Collectorship:
The 11th December, 1874.

MOHUN LALL, *Deputy Collector,*
For Offg. Collector in Camp.

APPENDIX C

Me norandum showing the number of persons receiving rel ef in the District of Azamgarh during tl e year 1874, or up to 30th September, 1874

Month	Azamgarh com menced 4th January 874 daily average.	Sarhari com menced 8 t Fe br ary 874 daily average	Deogao com men ed 15 h Fe brua y daily aver age	Nagara com menced 17th February 1874; daily average	Remarks
January 1874	196				
February	196	99	27	116	
March	210	108	30	70	
April	137				
May , ..	150		..	...	
June ..	180	..	..		
July „ ...	2 0		...	102	Re-opened 19th July
August , ...	210	...		137	
September „	222	..		46	

Total number of reliefs ...	258	At Azamgarh	12.
Total number of persons received rel ef	34 578	Sarha	42
Total cost .. Rs.	932	Deogaon ...	36
		Nagara	55

Azamgarh Collectorship }
The 16th November 1874 }

E S ROBERTSON
Offg Collector

staved off all famine. The outturn of this harvest, as described by Mr Oldham, fully realized all the anticipations of the Committee of which the writer was a member, and the report of which as regards this district was submitted to you with my No 51, dated 4th March last.

5 I come now to the second point on which information is asked for, namely, the number of persons relieved, and the mode of relief adopted It may be best to describe the last first There were then, as presumably everywhere but two great heads of relief—first, that by exaction of the labor test, and secondly, gratuitous or charitable relief, and the latter in this district assumed three shapes, viz, (1) distribution of cooked food, (2) of grain, and (3) of cash payments

6 The table at para. 29 of Mr Oldham's letter gives the weekly return of people employed on relief works from the week ending with the 21st January last, when they were first opened, to the week terminating with the 20th July last, when the last work at Rasra was closed under orders of my predecessor, and with the approval of Government It will be seen that the numbers on these relief works never aggregated 3,000 in any one week, while the average was certainly not above 1,000 a week. This, therefore, the labor test, applied under the most favorable circumstances, namely, in the immediate vicinity of the people's homes, failed to secure any such attendance as could in any way be regarded as an index of famine

7 As regards the relief works themselves, Mr Oldham in his present letter classifies them for the first time under two heads,—permanent and temporary There was no such classification in his report which I submitted to you with my No 27, dated 1st February last, in which he solicited permission to commence work on eleven main lines of district, and on 27 lines of village communications However, the present distinction is probably made with a view to answering the Government inquiry as to what permanent effect of the relief works remains Before answering it, however, I must first correct a somewhat bold statement made by Mr Oldham in his 40th para to the effect that all the works which he had commenced in the district with the view of giving temporary relief till the harvest to the unemployed poor, and which works he classes under the head "temporary," were stopped under the orders of the Committee of which I was a member on the 22nd February last Mr Oldham should have considered before he wrote this statement, which is not an accurate one What the Committee really did was accurately described in paras 16 and 17 of my report No. 51, dated 4th March last, before referred to, and our proceedings were approved by Government in your reply

8 I come now to the so-called permanent works A list of these, five in number, is given at para 43 of the report These works were all conducted under the agency and supervision of the Public Works Department, and the condition in which they were left at the close of the operations is described in paras. 50 and 51 of the report I have as yet had an opportunity of inspecting only two of these works since my return to the Division But these I unhesitatingly [illegible] were well and creditably done, and the entire amount expended on all these works, as stated by Mr Oldham, viz, Rs 13,115, cannot by any means be regarded as excessive. Mr Oldham would again in paras 46 and 47 of his report [illegible] far into the rains, of the work at Rasra. But as this question was fully [illegible] on by my predecessor, and his action in the matter approved by Government [illegible] G O No 628A, dated 25th August last), while full credit was [illegible] given to Mr Oldham for the best intentions, as also for the [illegible] took the entire responsibility on his own shoulders, I [illegible] re-open this question

9 I come now to the rates of wages at these works. [illegible] to say that I must again correct Mr Oldham [illegible]

13. *The total expenditure therefore in the district up to 15th September last* would appear to have been as follows, *viz.*,—

1.	On relief works	Rs	13,115
2	In gratuitous relief	,,	6,470
3.	In takavi advances for construction and repair of wells, to be recovered, see postscript of Collector's letter ...	,,	2,000
	Total ...	Rs	21,585

14 Mr Oldham does not conclude his report by mentioning any of the officers of the district as having assisted him in his efforts for the relief and amelioration of the people The omission is, I am sure, quite unintentional, and will, I feel sure, be at once rectified by him on the omission being brought to his notice by Government Mr Sells, who officiated for Mr Oldham, the Civil Surgeon, and the District Engineer, must have all had extra work imposed on them, which, I feel sure, requires recognition.

15 As regards Mr Oldham himself, though I think that from first to last he took an exaggerated view of the distress, I believe him to have been actuated throughout by the most philanthropic motives, and to have been most keenly and sensitively alive to any distress which he saw in a district in which he has so long served, and to the people of which he has no doubt become much attached

16 *Azamgarh* —For a review of the state of affairs in this district up to November of last year I would also refer you, as I have done in the case of Ghazipur, to my letter No 300, dated 16th December last, paras 6 to 12 of which relate to this district The prognostications that Mr Reid, the Settlement Officer of the district, then made to the effect that, though relief might be required in the large towns of the district, none such would be needed by the agriculturists, have since been fully borne out by events The forethought of the people in sowing, when they saw that it was not likely to be a good season for rice, a large quantity of land in jowar, repaid them by giving them a food supply, until the ripening of the bountiful spring harvest removed all cause of apprehension The great facilities which this district has for irrigation were also, as shown by Mr Robertson, well utilized, and there was throughout such a brisk demand for agricultural labor, that the people positively refused to resort to relief works, and the solitary one experimentally opened at Nagara was closed after the first few days There is therefore literally nothing to report on the subject of relief works A scheme of projects was precautionally drawn up as reported to you in para 23 of our Special Committee's letter No 51, dated 4th March last, but fortunately it was not found necessary to have recourse to it

17 I come therefore to the subject of gratuitous relief, and on this the information given by the Collector is very meagre He annexes, it is true to his report, a statement showing the number of people fed at four different places in his district, and he gives also in the body of his report, the amount of private subscriptions raised, but he does not state whether or no these were to any extent supplemented or not by a grant from the Central Relief Committee at Allahabad, nor does he give a regular account of income and expenditure, as the Collector of Ghazipur has done I have called on him to supply these deficiencies, and his answer, when received, shall be duly forwarded to you I infer however that there was no occasion to ask for aid from Allahabad, as it is stated that the reliefs up to the end of September cost only Rs 932, being an amount less than the sum total of private subscriptions The relief also could not have been much needed, considering that after the first few days it was confined to a dole of purchased gram given only twice a week, and latterly once a week

18 Of those persons also to whom work was offered, only 20 would appear to have availed themselves of the privilege. I consider that the Collector is rig[illegible]

inferring from the above facts that the scarcity was not felt in his district except by the infirm and helpless poor, such people as are in the habit of living on charity, and that these would not abandon their mendicant habits for the sake of public relief.

19. The Committee organized for the relief of *pardah-nashin* women, and which was presided over by Raja Salamut Shah, seems to have been an utter failure, the Committee failing to bring a single deserving case to notice. Unless we are to believe that there was really no distress whatever in the district, it is hard to suppose that there was no such case deserving of commiseration, as it is this class of people who, above all others, suffer in a season of scarcity.

20. The Collector reports that there were no certified cases of death by starvation, but that a few suicides were reported as having occurred, and to have been induced by desperation brought on by want. I cannot understand why the Collector is unable to state if the cause assigned for such was the true one or not. Inquiry would, I should have thought, have elicited in every such case so reported the truth or otherwise of the report as made. Such inquiry, if thorough and searching and not perfunctory, could not, I consider, have failed to elicit the real facts of the case. I do not myself see the impossibility which the Collector writes of in eliciting the truth in these matters. I think he is to blame if he allowed such reports to pass unnoticed, and without thorough inquiry. Suicides, moreover, in this country are generally reported to be the results of jealousy or anger, and not of hunger, and the self-victims are generally women, not men. I think that the Collector should be called on for particulars as to these cases.

21. The fact that the tide of emigration from the district to the West Indian colonies was less this year than in ordinary seasons would also tend to indicate an absence of general distress. The emigration of the weavers from Mau, Mahammadabad, and other places has been going on for years. These men go to Bombay, where there is a great demand for their services.

22. The subject of the range of prices, on which information was specially called for by Government, is very briefly adverted to by the Collector. I have called on him to submit a regular weekly table of prices of edible grains similar to that received from Ghâzipur. It shall be forwarded directly it is received.

23. The other district reports will be forwarded to you without delay so soon as received.

I have, &c.,

C. P. CARMICHAEL,

Officiating Commissioner.

No.

FROM

COLLECTOR OF JAUNPUR,

To

THE COMMISSIONER, 4TH DIVISION, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Jaunpur, the 4th November, 1874

SIR,

In reply to Government Order No 613A, dated 6th October, 1874, I have the honor to state (as already reported in my letter No 457, dated 24th ultimo), that the autumn rice crop failed and no doubt caused distress

2 No public relief works were needed, and none were opened Gratuitous relief was afforded as under from private subscription

Name of Tahsil.	*No. of persons relieved.*	*Amount expended.*			*Period during which relief was given.*
		Rs	a	p.	
Mariahu	... 2,583	39	6	9	10th March, to 4th May, 1874.
Machhshahr	... 406	50	0	0	10th March, to 12th May, 1874.
Kutahan	... 159	8	2	6	10th to 18th March, 1874.
Total	... 3,148	97	9	3	

3. Besides this "Takavi," advances were made to the extent of Rs 2,542 for irrigation and other purposes

4 The scarcity practically did not effect this district.

5. The prices of grain were effected by the proximity of districts in which scarcity prevailed

6 The annexed comparative statement shows the fortnightly prices current from October, 1873, to September, 1874, and October, 1872, to September, 1873, shews that there was nothing deserving of the name of scarcity.

I have, &c,

E B THORNHILL,

Collector

Comparative Statement showing the fortnightly price current from October, 1873, to September, 1874, and October, 1872, to September, 1873.

Fortnight.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, (best sort).		Rice, common.		Bajra.		Juar.		Gram.		Arhar (dal).		Urd (dal).		Moong (dal).	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Ending 15th October, 1873 ...	13	6	16	9	13	6	14	2	14	2	19	6	15	0	14	13	14	6	13	12
Corresponding fortnight of 1872,	13	6	19	5	12	11	13	6	12	11	19	12	21	14	14	12	15	2	12	9
Ending 31st October, 1873 ...	14	2	17	11	12	0	14	2	14	2	19	1	16	0	14	2	14	6	13	12
Corresponding fortnight of 1872,	12	11	14	12	12	0	13	6	14	2	20	7	21	3	14	13	14	6	12	0
Ending 15th November, 1873 ...	14	5	18	6	12	0	14	1	14	2	19	1	16	4	14	1	14	2	13	13
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	13	6	16	15	12	11	14	15	19	1	21	3	24	0	16	15	14	2	12	2
Ending 30th November, 1873 ...	14	13	18	0	11	10	14	13	18	0	19	1	17	10	14	13	15	9	14	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1872,	13	6	19	12	14	2	15	3	18	6	24	0	23	4	16	13	14	6	12	2
Ending 15th December, 1873 ...	14	7	17	10	11	5	14	7	17	10	17	10	16	2	14	12	14	6	14	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1872,	13	6	19	12	12	11	16	3	20	7	21	14	21	14	16	13	15	6	13	0
Ending 31st December, 1873 ...	14	13	17	10	12	0	14	7	18	6	16	15	19	1	13	8	14	6	14	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1872,	14	2	19	12	12	11	16	3	21	0	24	0	21	2	16	13	15	2	2	11
Ending 15th January, 1874 ...	13	12	15	0	12	0	13	12	17	10	16	15	18	3	4	7	15	6	13	3
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	9	18	5	14	2	14	13	21	3	21	14	21	3	6	15	18	3	12	11
Ending 31st January, 1874 ...	14	2	16	8	11	6	13	1	16	9	15	14	16	15	13	6	15	6	13	12
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	5	18	6	14	2	15	8	19	12	21	14	21	3	15	8	18	5	18	5
Ending 14th February, 1874 ...	14	2	17	1	11	4	13	1	18	0	16	4	16	15	12	1	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	12	11	19	1	14	2	16	4	21	3	25	15	22	9	16	4	15	15	13	8
Ending 28th February, 1874 ...	14	12	16	12	11	4	13	6	17	10	16	4	18	2	13	6	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	13	6	18	3	14	2	16	15	19	12	25	6	26	15	18	2	17	8	15	8
Ending 15th March, 1874 ...	14	13	23	5	9	14	13	6	17	10	...		20	2	13	6	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	18	3	14	2	16	15	18	6	23	4	25	6	18	5	17	8	15	8
Ending 31st March, 1874 ...	15	15	22	15	9	14	11	4	14	2	...		20	2	14	13	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	15	8	23	4	14	5	16	2	18	6	28	4	25	6	19	12	17	8	15	8
Ending 15th April, 1874 ...	17	4	22	4	9	14	10	9	14	13	...		20	2	14	12	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	15	15	22	9	12	11	14	13	18	3	25	12	21	3	21	2	15	9	13	3
Ending 30th April, 1874 ...	17	10	23	5	9	15	10	9	12	11	...		19	1	14	13	14	2	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	17	10	24	0	12	11	14	9	15	8	25	15	23	4	21	3	15	9	13	3
Ending 15th May, 1874 ...	17	4	22	4	10	9	11	4	11	4	...		20	2	14	12	13	8	1	9
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	17	4	23	10	12	11	14	9	16	3	26	12	22	9	21	2	15	9	13	3
Ending 31st May, 1874 ...	17	4	21	14	10	9	12	0	10	9	...		20	7	14	13	13	3	13	3
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	8	19	12	13	6	12	11	16	3	19	12	16	15	20	7	15	9	13	3
Ending 15th June, 1874 ...	16	12	22	4	10	9	12	0	10	9	...		20	2	14	12	14	2	14	2
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	19	12	12	11	12	11	16	3	16	15	17	10	18	5	15	9	13	3
Ending 30th June, 1874 ...	17	10	23	4	10	9	12	0	10	9	...		20	7	14	9	14	13	13	9
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	18	5	12	11	12	11	15	8	19	12	19	1	17	11	15	9	13	3
Ending 15th July, 1874 ...	16	15	21	8	10	9	12	0	11	4	...		19	12	14	2	12	6	12	11
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	20	7	13	6	12	11	15	15	21	5	19	12	18	5	15	9	13	3
Ending 31st July, 1874 ...	17	4	23	4	10	9	12	0	12	11	...		21	3	14	13	14	6	13	3
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	20	8	12	11	13	6	14	2	19	12	21	3	18	6	15	9	13	3
Ending 15th August, 1874 ...	18	0	24	0	10	9	12	0	13	6	...		22	9	14	13	14	13	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	13	22	7	13	8	14	2	15	8	19	12	20	7	18	7	15	0	13	3
Ending 31st August, 1874 ...	18	5	24	11	12	0	12	0	14	13	...		24	0	14	13	15	8	13	6
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	10	19	1	13	6	14	2	14	10	19	12	17	11	17	11	14	6	13	3
Ending 15th September, 1874 ...	16	15	24	0	7	1	16	12	15	9	...		21	14	14	13	14	2	12	11
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	7	19	1	14	2	14	7	14	7	25	0	18	5	15	8	15	12	13	12
Ending 30th September, 1874 ...	17	8	23	10	7	1	11	5	16	15	...		19	12	12	11	14	2	12	11
Corresponding fortnight of 1873,	14	2	14	0	13	6	14	2	14	2	22	9	18	5	16	5	15	0	13	12

JAUNPUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
The 4th November, 1874. }

E. B. THORNHILL,
Collector.

No 534.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF ALLAHABAD,

To

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th October, 1874

SIR,

IN reply to Government No 6434, dated 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that though there was no real scarcity in this district, the circumstances of Parganas Bara and Khairágarh are such that a very slight rise in prices causes distress to a class very prevalent in those parts, *viz*, persons who from some cause or another suffer from an incurable form of paralysis which renders them utterly unfit for manual labour, and leaves them as a burden on their families so long as the other members of the family are not pinched for food These cripples get sustenance at their homes, but when hard times come, they are turned out to starve

2. In order to meet this difficulty, I some years ago recommended that a poorhouse, aided by Government, should be permanently kept up at Mejá in Khairagarh, but though Government approved of the principle, it was not thought to be a case calling for aid from Government, and ultimately a poorhouse was started and is still kept up supported by contributions from the landholders of both parganas which afford relief to 75 persons (all of them cripples) daily

3 As prices rose, it appeared to me likely that more aid than the above would be required, and consequently after thoroughly inspecting different villages, I arranged for two additional poorhouses, one at Bara under the Tahsildar, and another at Sheorájpur under the direct superintendence of the Rája of Bara, at the same time letting it be publicly known that any *bona fide* cripple requiring aid would obtain it at either of those three places, the Tahsildar having orders to extend the Meja Poorhouse so as to include all deserving applicants

4 The accompanying statement shows the numbers relieved (exclusive of the regular number of paupers always residing in Meja Poorhouse) the operations extended from 3rd March to 7th July when the cripples were taken back to their homes by their friends, the cost per head was one anna per diem including clothing the funds being provided by the Relief Committee There was no necessity for affording relief to able-bodied persons, those who were relieved were, as I have remarked above, wretched cripples utterly unfit for any work, who at the best of times are on the verge of starvation, and whose state of destitution can hardly be believed by those who have not had actual experience

I have, &c,
J C ROBERTSON,
Collector

Statement showing the number of men relieved and amount of expenses incurred in the Poorhouses of Mejá, Bárá, and Sheorajpur, Zila Allahabad, from 3rd March to 7th July, 1874.

Number.	Name of Week.	Number of men relieved.				Amount of expenses incurred.				Price current of				Remarks.
		Mejá.	Bárá.	Sheoraj-pur.	Total.	Mejá.	Bárá.	Sheorajpur.	Total.	At Birra.	Rice.	Dal.	Salt.	
						Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	
1	3rd to 7th March, 1874 ...	31	...	...	31	1 15 7	...	...	1 15 7	...	0 13 9½	0 16 4	0 7 3	
2	8th to 15th ditto ...	76	45	...	121	4 12 10	3 13 3	...	8 10 1	0 14 0	0 13 9½	0 15 4	0 7 3	
3	16th to 22nd ditto ...	109	294	131	534	6 15 0	17 10 8	8 9 0	33 2 8	0 14 8	0 13 9½	0 14 12	0 7 3	
4	23rd to 31st ditto ...	222	743	386	1,351	14 2 2	109 1 9	47 14 6	171 2 5	0 14 12	0 13 9½	0 16 4	0 7 3	
5	1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	224	877	504	1,605	14 4 2	75 9 5	38 9 1	128 6 8	0 13 12	0 13 9½	0 14 12	0 7 3	
6	8th to 15th ditto ...	270	1,196	719	2,185	17 11 8	73 7 9	37 1 7	128 5 0	0 14 0	0 13 0½	0 15 4	0 7 3	
7	16th to 22nd ditto ...	248	1,146	740	2,134	15 11 6	111 3 5	37 7 1	164 6 0	0 14 4	0 13 0½	0 15 4	0 7 3	
8	23rd to 30th ditto ...	343	1,476	851	2,670	22 13 3	124 10 8	49 15 9	197 7 8	0 13 12	0 12 12	0 14 12	0 7 3	
9	1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	427	1,437	716	2,580	28 6 5	103 5 2	30 13 1	162 8 8	0 14 0	0 12 12½	0 15 4	0 7 3	
10	8th to 15th ditto ...	548	1,750	833	3,131	36 3 4	83 8 7	39 15 6	159 11 5	0 14 4	0 12 12	0 14 12	0 7 3	
11	16th to 22nd ditto ...	503	1,675	774	2,952	35 3 2	85 6 8	33 2 0	153 11 10	0 14 8	0 12 12	0 16 0	0 7 3	
12	23rd to 31st ditto ...	629	2,268	1,152	4,019	43 4 7	116 12 7	47 15 5	208 7 0	0 14 4	0 12 12	0 15 4	0 7 3	
13	1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	499	1,658	953	3,110	34 4 5	78 8 5	40 7 7	153 4 5	0 14 4	0 12 12½	0 5 4	0 7 3	
14	8th to 15th ditto ...	376	1,713	1,013	3,102	25 14 10	91 4 0	49 9 6	166 12 4	0 14 8	0 12 12½	0 16 0	0 7 3	
15	16th to 22nd ditto ...	288	1,129	418	1,765	15 10 11	57 5 1	19 2 3	92 2 3	0 14 4	0 12 12½	0 16 4	0 7 3	
16	23rd to 30th ditto ...	...	1,002	359	1,361	...	53 10 1	17 2 7	70 12 8	0 14 12	...	0 16 4	0 7 3	
17	1st to 7th July, 1874 ...	...	374	308	682	...	24 12 11	20 5 8	45 2 7	0 14 12	...	0 16 8	0 7 3	
	Total ...	3,733	18,783	9,827	33,343	317 5 10	1,210 2 5	518 2 7	2,045 10 10	...	...	...	...	

This relief lasted four months, being a daily average of 277 persons.

ALLAHABAD,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
The 26th October, 1874.

G. H. M. RICKETTS,
Commissioner.

J. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

(COPIES)

No 1593.

FROM

THE OFFG. COLLECTOR, BANDA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

Dated Banda, Collector's Office, the 1st December, 1874

SIR,

I HAVE the honor—in reply to G O No 644A., of the 6th October, 1874—to reply that no copy of Mr Geddes' work on famine is to be found in the library I have therefore adhered to the questions contained in the letter, and answered them as fully as I can

2 The cause of the distress in the district of Banda appears to have been want of rain during 1873, suitable to Bundelkhand A large portion of the soil is what is known as "mar," or black soil When sodden with rain, it becomes a thick, spongy pulp, through which cattle make their way with difficulty, and which it is impossible to plough, or prepare for seed The same ground a week's sun will convert into hard clods

3 The rainy season closed abruptly on the 9th September, 1873 There was no rain worth mentioning after that date, and the Christmas rains entirely failed The effect of this on prices will be clearly seen from Appendix A.

4 No great apprehension was, however, felt till February, 1874, when Mr Ricketts, the Commissioner, who was then passing through the district, brought to the notice of Government what he had seen during his tour At that time bajra and jowar, the cheapest grains, were selling for 18 seers the rupee, and on the eve of rising higher. Still there was never any famine of food There were no real cultivators among the recipients of relief, and only two cases of persons who had been formerly landholders Both these classes had taken care of themselves when they reaped the harvest They had grain, and grain meant the power to get money But they were wise enough to lay aside enough for their household wants till the days of rabi harvest, and parted only with the surplus At the same time hired labor was expensive A seer of grain, whether in money or kind, was nearly twice as heavy a drain as it would have been in ordinary times Villagers have few luxuries, clothes, shoes, and sweetmeats comprise nearly the whole, and the two former were soon dispensed with The cotton crop too was miserable, and leather dear As a consequence, the weaver and chamar found himself deprived of the very work which fills in the gap of leisure agricultural time, which was then beginning Field-work, whatever there was of it, was not pressing, and could easily be kept under by the agriculturist's own household, so this door too was closed Rajput women and children put aside their dignity, and undertook work which is generally done in other years by hired labor.

5 These weavers and chamars, together with other low caste laborers, were those by whom the pressure of distress was most felt

6 Relief began to be administered on the 30th January and continued till the 10th October, 1874 It was of two kinds—relief in return for labor, and relief gratuitously given. The numbers are shown in Appendices B I and C.

7. Thirteen poorhouses were opened at convenient centres throughout the district, and three large relief works were commenced. The District Officers personally inspected the villages where distress was worst, and remained in the interior of the district till the crisis was over. The work of village inspection entailed considerable exposure during the hottest months, and in the most trying climate in the North-Western Provinces.

8. Relief works were opened on both sides of the river Ken, close to the town of Banda. An embankment was made connecting the high water ferry at the Ken with the metalled Saugor road.

9. At Turra, 23 miles from Banda, an embankment was constructed on the main road to Kirwi.

10. At Sarraia, on the road leading from Kirwi to the Manikpur Railway Station, a raised road was made, connecting the important cotton mart of Rajapur with the metalled road leading to the Manikpur Railway Station.

11. The particulars of these works are shown in Appendix B.II.

12. The workmen were paid at first in cash, and by day labor. Later on, as prospects improved, food of the cheapest description—chiefly mohwa—and piece-work was substituted: by this means relief was, as far as possible, confined to those persons who really stood in need of it, and gangs were occasionally shifted from one work to another, in order to test the reality of distress.

13. The local expenditure was as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
From State Funds	...	13,249	4	6
By Local Relief Committee	...	6,026	7	4*
Total	...	19,275	11	10

* This includes Rs. 750-9-10 on account of Kirwi sub-division.

14. In conclusion, I would beg to refer you to my general report on relief operations, No. 860, dated 25th June, 1874, which was despatched to your address.

I have, &c.,
R. WALL,
Officiating Collector.

P.S.—Separate statements relative to poorhouses in the Kirwi subdivision will follow.

APPENDIX A

I

Range of prices during the last four months of 1873, compared with the two preceding years

	September						October.						November.						December.					
	1871		1872		1873		1871		1872		1873		1871		1872		1873		1871		1872		1873.	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S.	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
Wheat, per rupee	23	0	13	12	12	8	22	0	15	4	13	14	24	12	15	12	12	14	23	4	15	8	13	6
Barley	31	0	21	4	14	9	29	0	21	12	15	4	30	4	21	12	14	14	28	4	20	11	15	10
Common rice "	15	0	14	0	13	14	16	0	16	8	16	4	17	4	11	8	14	0	15	12	18	10	14	12
Bajra "	22	0	15	12	9	13	21	0	23	8	15	3	31	0	23	0	18	0	25	4	20	6	17	12
Jowar "	29	0	19	4	14	8	27	0	16	4	15	1	33	8	25	0	19	5	25	4	25	0	21	0
Gram "	30	0	26	12	15	12	30	0	28	4	18	0	31	8	27	0	16	14	28	4	24	4	17	6

E. WAIL,
Officiating Collector, Banda

A II

Range of prices from February to October, 1874

	February 1874	March 1874,	April, 1874	May, 1874	June, 1874	July, 1874	August 1874	September 1874	October, 1874
	S	S	S	S.	S	S	S	S	S
Wheat, per rupee	14	12	17	17	15	16	16	16	17
Barley "	16	16	21	18	18	18	18	18	19
Common rice "	15	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	15
Bajra " ...	19	17	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24
Jowar "	17	17	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	27
Gram "	20	23	21	21	20	21	23	22	24

E. WAIL,
Offg. Collector, Banda.

APPENDIX B. I.

Relief Works.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved week by week.

Week ending		Weekly total.	Monthly total.	Remarks.
Ken River Approach, Right Bank.				
January, 1874	31st	1,928	1,928	
February „	7th	3,246		
	14th	8,520		
	21st	14,993		
	28th	22,381	49,140	
March „	7th	18,999		
	14th	7,969		
	21st	2,398		
	31st	5,499	34,865	
April „	7th	3,213		
	14th	2,868		
	21st	2,426		
	30th	2,594	11,121	
May „	7th	1,662		
	14th	1,533		
	21st	1,325		
	31st	1,770	6,310	
June „	7th	947		
	14th	766		
	21st	642		
	30th	604	2,959	
July „	7th	394		
	11th	193	587	
Total ...		...	106,910	
Left Bank, Ken River Approach.				
February, 1874	28th	2,591	2,591	
March „	7th	14,716		
	14th	10,162		
	21st	2,369	27,247	
Total ...		...	29,838	
Rajapur and Sarraia Road.				
February, 1874	28th	1,099	1,099	
March „	7th	5,141		
	14th	3,949		
	21st	3,394		
	31st	5,764	18,848	
April	7th	1,615		
	14th	637		
	16th	50	2,302	
Total ...		...	22,249	
Raising 1st Section, Banda and Manikpur Road.				
February, 1874	28th	4,652	4,652	
March „	7th	12,048		
	14th	13,929		
	21st	7,039		
	31st	7,446	40,662	
April „	7th	5,955		
	14th	5,073		
	21st	2 776		
	30th	1,027	14,831	
May „	7th	2,385		
	14th	740		
	21st	371		
	31st	443	3,939	
June „	2nd	44	44	
Total ...		...	64,128	
Grand Total ...		...	223,125	

Dated the 30th November, 1874.

R. WALL,
Offg. Collector.

R. C. BATTIE,
District Engineer.

APPENDIX B II

1 *Ken River approaches*—This is a most important work would have been carried out in the usual methodical manner by Public Works Department had the famine not taken place

Quantity of work done, right bank

		Rs	a.	p
Earthwork, 268,421 cubic feet, cost	...	5,842	4	4

Left bank

		Rs	a.	p
Earthwork, 139,147 cubic feet, cost	... ...	2,074	13	1

2 *Rajapur and Sarraia Road*—This road was only lately opened out as a surface village road, and the raising and bridging was in contemplation when the scarcity happened It was then taken in hand, and the poor of the parganas of Tarhawan, Mau, and Kamasin, which comprise the Karwi sub division, were usefully employed in raising the road

		Quantity	Cost		
			Rs	a	p.
Earthwork	... ..	298,176	1,499	4	4

3. *Raising 1st Section, Manikpur Road*—The project for the work was ready, and the work would have been commenced in the usual way by the Public Works Department, but the famine intervened, and the work was accordingly commenced.

		Quantity	Cost		
			Rs	a	p.
Earthwork	... ...	412,161	3,335	14	8

In addition to the above actual expenditure on works carried out, the roads named below were aligned, and projects partially prepared to meet the exigencies of the famine —

			Cost		
			Rs	a.	p
Aligning road from Baberu to Attarra	...	...	202	12	3
Ditto ditto Gulrampur to Badausa		..	149	11	3
Ditto ditto Banda to Khaunan	...	...	141	8	7

R C BATTIE,

District Engineer

The 30th November, 1874

R WALL,

Offg Collector, Banda.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in Poorhouses (excluding Kirwi sub-division) week by week.

Week ending		Number relieved.	Monthly total.	Remarks.
February, 1871	22nd	334		
	28th	909		
			1,243	
March "	7th	1,122		
	14th	4,081		
	21st	5,753		
	28th	6,743		
			17,699	
April "	4th	6,930		
	11th	6,576		
	18th	6,262		
	25th	6,400		
	2nd	6,239		
			32,407	
May 1871	9th	5,820		Note.—Each pauper who was an inmate of the poorhouse for a whole week counts as seven in this statement.
	16th	5,637		
	21st	4,375		
	31st	8,412		
			24,244	
June "	7th	3,435		
	14th	2,930		
	21st	2,084		
	30th	2,362		
			10,811	
July	7th	1,591		
	14th	1,360		
	21st	1,265		
	31st	1,640		
			5,856	
August	7th	1,014		
	14th	778		
	21st	339		
	31st	456		
			2,587	
September "	7th	352		
	14th	400		
	21st	419		
	30th	393		
			1,564	
October "	7th	312		
	10th	107	419	
Total ...			96,830	

R. WALL,
Offg. Collector, Banda.

No 467 of 1874

FROM

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, KIRWI,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BANDA

Dated the 30th November, 1874

SIR,

IN answer to your letter No 1586 of 1874, I have the honour to forward the following brief account of the scarcity that prevailed in this sub division in the early part of this year.

2 As far as I can learn, the lower classes in the three parganas under my charge are at the best of times separated by a very narrow line from actual want. They never have at their command any hoard of food or money, and the moment that a famine of food or of labour shows itself, from that moment with them starvation begins

3 I am informed that the harvest for the last two or three years have been scanty The cause assigned is the fall of excessive rain in July and August, which prevented the "mar" soil being properly worked upon In 1873, the rains came to an abrupt end early in September, and there was no fall of winter rain The latter cause, however, affects these three parganas less With them *the* harvest is the kharif, and the kharif grains at harvest time last year were ranging between eighteen and twenty three seers for the rupee Later on in the months of January and February, these same food grains were standing at about eighteen seers for the rupee

4 I am of opinion, however, that these high prices were much helped by two causes (1) the news that a camp-of exercise was about to be held at Kirwi, made the local grain merchants anxious to have at their command large stores of food grain, (2) The high prices ruling in Lower Bengal drained the country of all rabi grains, and threw the people back upon the kharif stores Certain I am that there were stores of grain kept back, for when this harvest was yet unripe, kharif grains of the past year were selling for half as much again as they did when the harvest was being cut

5 The mahwa fruit here is for four months in the year the *staff* of life to the poorer classes When it is about to fall, whole villages are almost depopulated, so great is the rush on to the hilly tracts to gather in this product. For two years past this harvest, too, has been poor.

6 The high prices did not affect the landholders and cultivators much. What they lost in quantity of yield, they got back more or less by the high prices their harvest commanded They were shrewd enough to keep back a sufficient stock of grain for their households before parting with what they had reaped, and I do not know of a single instance in which this class of persons was relieved. Some instances there were no doubt, but they never attracted any notice The only effect upon this class as a body seems to have been that they had to work much harder and do, themselves, much which they would have got done for them by hired labour.

7 As a natural consequence, the petty artizans of the village who eke out their livelihood by helping at weeding time and harvest, found this means of livelihood gone, and our relief works and poorhouses were filled chiefly by weavers, chamars, ahirs, and such like persons.

8. Relief operations began on February 19th, and ended on July 20th. The largest number under poorhouse relief is to be found in the sixth week, March 22—28. In the beginning of April, a fairly good mahwa harvest began, and for a whole month none were left on our hands but those who had been so reduced by weakness before they came to us that they had to be in most cases medically treated. In May, number rose slightly again, owing to the harvest being over, but from June a steady decrease set in, which enabled me, in the middle of July, to close all relief.

9. The number of persons relieved are shown in the following table:—

Week.	Date.					Number in poor-houses.
1st	February	19th to 21st	...	...	...	50
2nd	"	22nd to 28th	...	...	...	627
3rd	March	1st to 7th	...	...	...	1,896
4th	"	8th to 14th	...	...	...	3,588
5th	"	15th to 21st	...	...	...	4,520
6th	"	22nd to 28th	...	...	...	4,937
7th	"	29th to 4th April	...	...	...	4,734
8th	April	5th to 11th	...	...	...	2,643
9th	"	12th to 18th	...	...	...	1,080
10th	"	19th to 25th	...	...	...	1,078
11th	"	26th to May 2nd	...	...	...	915
12th	May	3rd to 9th	...	...	...	916
13th	"	10th to 16th	...	...	...	983
15th	"	17th to 23rd	...	...	...	1,093
16th	"	24th to 30th	...	...	...	1,141
17th	"	31st to June 6th	...	...	...	1,194
18th	June	7th to 13th	...	...	...	1,014
19th	"	14th to 20th	...	...	...	635
20th	"	21st to 27th	...	...	...	347
21st	"	28th to July 4th	...	...	...	195
22nd	July	5th to 1 th	...	...	...	161
23rd	"	12th to 18th	...	...	...	142
	"	19th to 20th	...	...	...	42
						33,871

10. Relief operations were organized by the Commissioner, Mr. Ricketts; they consisted of relief works at Kirwi and Raipura and poor-houses. *My report extends* only to the latter; poorhouses were opened at Kirwi, Raipura, Manikpur, and Markundi, in pargana Tirohan.

At Mau, Bargar, and Rajapur, pargana Chiban.

At Kamasin, pargana Kamasin.

At each place a sub-committee of zemindars was formed, and the actual daily supervision entrusted to them. At Kirwi, Mr. Reid superintended the poor-house there, which contained, all through the time of scarcity, the largest numbers. I received much assistance from Mr. Lakin, a platelayer on the East Indian Railway, who supervised daily all the relief that was given at Manikpur and Markundi.

11. The tahsildars and myself were employed in examining the different villages. This work was necessary, as to many of those whom we eventually relieved the labour of crawling to a poorhouse was insurmountable. There were many wild rumours, too, afloat as to the object of Government in giving relief. In and near Pahari, the idea, was that all relieved would eventually be shipped off to some distant colony; mental terrors like this added much to the physical disinclination to seek Government relief.

12. After a few weeks, the Mau and Bargar poorhouses were amalgamated into one at Hatwa. The landholder here, one Sidhgopal, took a warm interest, and contributed both money and care to the poor wretches who were housed there. These were mostly from the hilly tracts, and were much more reduced by hunger than the inmates of any other poorhouse.

13. I found no signs of neglect at any poorhouse, save those of Mau and Kamasin. In each of these cases the Government official was to blame.

14 The food given was first flour of "channa" with a little dal and salt. This diet was changed to mahwa, when that harvest came in, and on its close, we reverted to the former diet again A large number, however, had to be brought back to life, and these had to receive more nourishing and generous food Every care was taken of such cases in the dispensary.

15 The total cost of relief is detailed below :—

			Rs	a	p
In food ..	..	...	1,432	14	10
Miscellaneous	...	..	351	6	0
	Total cost	... Rs	1,784	4	10

I have, &c ,
G. E KNOX,
Assistant Collector.

No. 328 of 1874.

From

The OFFG. COLLECTOR of HAMIRPUR,

To

The COMMISSIONER, ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Dated Hamirpur, the 20th November, 1874.

Sir,

As directed in Government Circular No. 613A., dated 6th October, 1874, I have the honor to submit a brief history of relief operations in this district during the year 1873-74.

2. *Cause of distress.*—Distress in this district was not caused by the complete failure of any one harvest. It arose from a series of bad harvests, caused by untimely rather than deficient rainfall. The strain then brought to bear upon the resources of a population poorer than that of any district in these provinces, with which I am acquainted, was more than they could bear.

3. *Necessity for relief.*—Relief works in this district were not commenced by me. I found them going on when I took charge of the district in May last. I have no hesitation in stating that my predecessor was right in commencing them, and that the assistance then afforded to the very poorest classes has been the means of saving very many lives.

4. *Classes employed on relief works.*—The bulk of the persons supported on relief works were laborers and cultivators who, owing to the hard time, were unable to earn a living elsewhere. They were paid at rates just sufficient to give them their daily food, and nothing more. They really did a day's work for their wages. Large numbers of them were half-starved, and were literally kept alive by the wages they received. The low rate of wages paid kept away persons not really in distress. All the money spent upon relief works was well spent.

5. *Classes supported in poorhouses.*—Of the persons supported in poor-houses, perhapshalf were the ordinary poor of the country—persons who live by alms. In time of distress such persons naturally find it harder than usual to gain a living. Being used to living on alms, they are only too glad to enter our poorhouses directly they begin to find their own calling unprofitable. I feel that the expenditure upon the support of this class of persons is to a certain extent unsatisfactory: still it is impossible to exclude them from the poorhouses. Nearly all of this class supported in this district were either maimed, halt, or blind, many of whom would unquestionably have perished if left to their own resources.

6. The other inmates of poorhouses were of various classes. Some were widows and orphans left without means of support: some were persons ordinarily supported by their relations, but who had been cast off by them owing to the hard times. Not a few were wanderers from Native States. In supporting these classes of persons in poorhouses a good work was done.

7. *Commencement of relief operations.*—In December, 1873, Colonel Davidson, when marching through the south of the district, noticed signs of distress. He authorized the District Engineer to employ daily labor on road-work. The expenditure shown in the margin was incurred from the yearly grant for repairs of roads. This work, though not strictly speaking a relief work, afforded considerable relief to the people.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Banda and Saugor road,	...	988	5	0
Hamirpur and Kabrai road,	...	316	9	3
Muboba and Kulpahar road,	...	437	0	9
Kulpahar town road,	...	26	5	9

8 *Repairs to kacha roads*—On the 11th January, 1874, the repairs of certain kacha roads in the Muhoba and Kulpahar parganas were commenced as a relief work by Mr Halkett, whose action in the matter was approved in Commissioner's letter No 21, dated 2nd February, 1874 These works lasted till the 31st March The daily average of persons employed was 215 The wages paid were from 2 annas to 1 anna for men, 3 pice for women, and 2 pice to 1 pice for children The total cost amounted to Rs 691 This sum was originally charged against the old chaukidari balance, but was eventually repaid by the Public Works Department

9 *Hamirpur and Kalpi Road*—On the 1st March, 1874, raising the Hamirpur and Kalpi road was commenced as a relief work for the town of Hamirpur This work was continued from 1st March to the 4th July, 1874 During that period the average daily attendance was 295 The wages paid were 3 pice for adults and 2 pice for children The total cost of the work was Rs 2,232-8-7, which has been defrayed by the Public Works Department The work done on this road was good It consisted chiefly in raising the bank near the Rohani bridge This bank has frequently been carried away by the flood in former years This year, though severely tried, it has stood well

10 *Kulpahar Tank and Kirat Saugor Bund*—On the same date two other relief works were commenced at Kulpahar and Muhoba The first was the clearing out of a tank at Kulpahar Work lasted till the 7th April the average daily numbers employed being 295, and the total cost Rs 485-12-9 The second consisted of work done in raising the bund of the Kirat Saugor lake This work was open for 47 days The average daily numbers employed were 133 The total cost was Rs 409-10-2 The cost of both these works was defrayed by the Public Works Department The wages paid were from 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 1 anna to 3 pice for women, and two pice to 1 pice for children

11 *Maudha and Bewar road*—On the 7th March, 1874, raising the Maudha and Bewar road was commenced as a relief work This work was kept open for 64 days, with an average daily attendance of 142 The wages paid were 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 3 pice for women, and 2 pice to 1 pice for children The total cost, Rs 569 15 9, was defrayed by the Public Works Department The work done was good, and the improvement to the road has been considerable

12 *Road from Muhoba Town to the Bánda and Saugor Road*—On the 15th March, 1874, raising the road from Muhoba to the Banda and Saugor Road was commenced as a relief work This work remained open for 85 days, with an average daily attendance of 501 The wages paid were 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 3 pice for women, and 1½ to 1 pice for children The total cost—viz Rs 1,836-0-5—was met by the Public Works Department This was also a useful work, the road being much frequented and lying very low

13 *Panwari and Rath and Kulpahar and Jaitpur Roads*—In the beginning of April the relief gangs employed upon the Kulpahar tank were transferred to the Panwari and Rath road, and the Kulpahar and Jaitpur road, it being thought that they could more usefully be employed upon raising those roads These two works were kept open the first for 38 days, the average daily attendance being 272, and the second for 73 days, with an average daily attendance of 510 The total expenditure upon both roads was Rs 1,747-1-0 charged to the Public Works Department The rate of wages paid was 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 3 pice to 2 pice for women, 2 pice to 1 pice for children The work done on the Kulpahar and Jaitpur roads was good and useful Work on the Panwari and Rath road, being too far from tahsili for proper superintendence, was not so good, that work was accordingly stopped early in May, 1874

14 *Madan Saugor Tank Bund*—On the 7th May, 1874, some of the [illegible] employed on the Muhoba and Bánda and Saugor roads were transferred to [illegible]

dun Saugor Bund, which required to be slightly raised; work lasted for 8 days. The average daily attendance being 328, and the total cost charged to the Public Works Department being Rs. 117-10-4.

15. *Kulpahar and Muhoba Road.*—As work on the Kulpahar and Jaitpur road was approaching completion, part of the gang was removed to the Kulpahar and Muhoba road, which required levelling and in part widening and raising. Work on this road lasted till the 20th July. The average daily attendance was 510, and the total cost charged to Public Works Department was Rs. 599-3-9. The rate paid were 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 2 pice to women, and 1 pice to children.

16. *Muhoba Town Roads.*—On the 1st July, 1874, the gang employed upon the Muhoba and Bánda and Saugor road was transferred to the Muhoba town roads, which in many cases required raising. Some of these roads were also roughly metalled by this gang with murum found in the adjacent hills. Work lasted till the 20th July, 1874, with an average daily attendance of 735. The cost, Rs. 455-2-10, was charged to the Public Works Department. The wages paid were 2 annas to 3 pice for men, 2 pice to women, ½ to 1 pice for children.

17. *Closing of relief works.*—On the 20th July, 1874, all relief works were closed. By that date rain had fallen in ample quantities throughout the district, and though the relief works were still extremely popular, it was thought unnecessary to keep them open any longer. Indeed, had the rain been less incessant, and consequently field-work less impeded, the works might have been closed somewhat earlier. By this time also work had been begun upon the Hamírpur and Kabrai road, for the raising of which a grant of Rs. 12,192 was made by Government. This work afforded employment to the able-bodied, while the more feeble supported themselves by field labor, weeding, &c.

18. *Total expenditure on relief works.*—In short, relief works proper were carried on in this district from the 11th January, 1874, to 20th July. The daily average of persons employed for the whole of that period was 1,121, and the total cost to Government Rs. 9,144-9-7. Roughly speaking, we may say that 1,100 persons were supported for six months at Re. 1-5-0 per head per month.

19. *Permanent results of relief works.*—As permanent results of the relief works we have the following :—

1*st*,—Embankment on the Hamírpur and Kalpí road.

2*nd*,—A raised road for part of the distance from the Kabrai and Hamírpur road to the town of Maudha. This work might hereafter be completed with advantage from local funds.

3*rd*,—A raised road from the Bánda and Saugor road to the town of Muhoba.

4*th*,—Improved and partly metalled roads in Mahoba town.

5*th*,—Improvement to the roads from Kulpahar to Muhoba and Kulpahar to Jaitpur.

20. *Poorhouses.*—On the 11th February, 1874, poorhouses were opened by Mr. Halkett at Muhoba, Kulpahar, and Panwari. On 22nd March, 1874, a poorhouse was opened at Rath. On 15th May, 1874, I opened a poorhouse at Maudha, the relief work at that place being closed on that date. On the 2nd of July, I opened a poorhouse at Hamírpur to provide such of the laborers up to that date supported on the relief works, who were unable to earn a livelihood elsewhere. The Hamírpur relief work was closed on 4th July, 1874.

21. *Muhoba Poorhouse.*—The Muhoba poorhouse was open from the 11th February till the end of October. During that period the average daily number of residents was 80. The total expenditure upon food was Rs. 785-10-11, being at the rate

of Rs 9-13-0 per head for 8¾ months, or Re 1-1-11 per head per month An additional sum of Rs 433-12-2 was spent upon servants, housing, and clothing the paupers, fuels, cooking pans, conveying paupers to their homes, funeral expenses, &c., as per margin adding the expenditure upon servants and cooking to that on food, the total rises to Rs 958 2 5, or Re 1 5-11 per head per month

	Rs	a.	p
Repairs to building	82	1	4
Servants and cooking	172	7	4
Clothing	155	6	11
Expenses of paupers sent to their homes	53	1	5
Funeral expenses	0	11	2
Total	433	12	2

22 *Kulpahar Poorhouse*—The Kulpahar Poorhouse was opened on the 11th February, 1874, and closed on 24th October, 1874 During that period the average daily number of inmates was 174 The total expenditure on food was Rs 1,518-15 7, close upon Rs 8-12 0 per head for 8½ months, or Re 1-0-5 per head per month The miscellaneous expenditure at Kulpahar amounted to Rs 192 6 2, as per margin The poorhouse was located partly in a Government sarai and partly in the ruined tahsili building, so there was no charge for housing cooking pots were borrowed by the Tahsildar, and fuel was cut in the neighbourhood by the paupers Water being obtainable close at hand, only one kahar was kept for drawing water Hence the charge for servants and cooking were lower at this poorhouse than at any other Adding in the cost of servants and cooking, the expenditure rises to Rs 1,618-1 10, or Re 1 1 6 per head per month

	Rs	a	p
Servants	99	2	3
Clothing	43	1	9
Expenses of paupers sent to their homes	3	2	3
Medical charges	16	0	0
	192	6	2

23. *Panwari Poorhouse*—The Panwari Poorhouse was opened on the 8th February, 1874, and remained open till the 27th June, when it was closed some portion of the inmates being transferred to Kulpahar The average daily number of inmates was 104 The total expenditure upon food alone was Rs 558-8 11, or Rs 5 6-0 per head for 4½ months, or Re 1-3-1 per head per month The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs 26-0-0 as per margin Adding the charge for servants and cooking to that for food, the total expenditure was Rs 583-8 11, or Re 1-3 11 per head per month

	Rs	a	p
Servants and cooking	25	0	0
Clothing	1	0	0
	26	0	0

24 *Rath Poorhouse*—The Rath Poorhouse was opened on the 22nd March and closed on the 23rd October, 1874 The average daily number of inmates was 79 The total expenditure on food only was Rs 601-7-8, being Rs 7-10-0 per head for 7½ months, or Re 1-0-3 per head per month The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs 384-0-1, as per margin Adding the cost of servants and cooking to that of food, the total expenditure stands at Rs 815 3 9, or Re 1 6-0 per head per month

	Rs	a.	p
Repairs to building	88	13	0
Servants and cooking	213	12	1
Clothing	54	2	0
Expenses of paupers sent to their homes	25	6	0
Funeral charges	2	0	0
	384	0	1

25 *Maudha Poorhouse*—The Maudha Poorhouse was open from the 15th May, 1874, till the 22nd October, 1874 The average daily number of inmates was 31 The total cost for food was only Rs 168-6-8, being Rs 5-7-0 per head for 5½ months, or Re 1-0-7 per head per month The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs 106-3-9, as per margin Adding the expenditure on servants and cooking to that on food, the total cost stands at Rs 254-14-5, or Re 1 7-11 per head per month

	Rs	a	p
Servants and cooking	86	7	9
Clothing	16	8	0
Paupers sent to their homes.	3	4	0
	106	3	9

26 *Hamirpur Poorhouse*—The Hamirpur Poorhouse was open from the 1st July to the 22nd October, 1874 The average daily number of inmates was 114 The total expenditure on food only was Rs 458-13-8, being at the 4-0-0

per head for 3¾ months, or Re. 1-1-8 per head per month. The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 975-9-11 particulars of which are given on the margin. The expenditure at this poorhouse was heavy, as an entirely new building had to be constructed, no suitable building being available. Adding the expenditure on servants and cooking to that on food, the total expenditure stands at Rs. 768-3-6, or Rs. 1-12-9 per head per month.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Building	447	10	1
Servants, fuel, and cooking pans, &c.	309	5	7
Clothing	158	14	3
Expenses of paupers sent to their homes	23	11	10
Medical charges	30	4	2
Funeral expenses &c.	5	12	0
	975	9	11

27. *Total expenditure upon poorhouses.*—Poorhouses were open in this district from the 8th February to the 31st October. The average daily number of inmates was 431. The total cost for food only was Rs. 4,091-15-5, being at the rate of Rs. 9-7-0 per head for 8¾ months, or Re. 1-1-3 per head per month. Adding in expenditure on servants and cooking, the total expenditure rises to Rs. 4,998-2-8, or Re. 1-5-1 per head per month. The total of all charges, including sudder office charges, as per margin, stands at Rs. 6,221-4-9, or Re. 1-10-2 per head per month.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Muharrir	6	5	4
Stationery	5	0	0
	11	5	4

28. *Funds how obtained.*—The subscriptions raised in this district amounted to Rs. 2,607-10-7. The balance of the expenditure has been defrayed from funds supplied by the Relief Committee at Allahabad.

29. *System prevailing in poorhouses.*—The system maintained in these poorhouses was as follows. Residence at night was not enforced, but all persons relieved at them were obliged to remain the whole day at the poorhouses. Clothes were provided for those who urgently required them; their own rags being taken from them. Work of some kind was exacted from those who had strength for it, but the great majority were quite unfit for labor. At Kulpahar and Muhoba and Rath coarse cloth was made, which was used up as clothing in the poorhouses. At Hamirpur the paupers were employed in grinding corn and in clearing jungle on the station roads. The rations given at all poorhouses were as follows:—

Adults, man or woman	Flour	8	Chittacks.
	Dal	2	"
Child, above 10 years	Flour	6	"
	Dal	2	"
Do., below 10 "	Flour	5	"
	Dal	1	"
Do., at arm "	Flour	2	"
	Dal	1	"

30. *Health.*—There was no disease of an epidemic nature in the poorhouses, and the health of the inmates on the whole was good.

31. *Numbers in poorhouses.*—In February the average daily number in poorhouses was 256. In the end of April it rose to 461, and in the end of May to 682. In the beginning of June, when the early rainy fell, the attendance fell to 480. The numbers remained fairly steady till the end of July, when they rose to 881; the increase being caused chiefly by the closing of relief works at Muhoba and Kulpahar. In August the number fell again, but rose to 1,031 at the end of the month. At that time the incessant rain rendered field-labor impossible, and the classes who had been gaining a living by weeding were driven to the poorhouse. In September the numbers fell to 730, and remained fairly steady throughout the month. In October the numbers fell to 418, 356, 276, 66, as paupers were gradually drafted off to their homes; at that time prices had become easier, and the harvest was beginning. All poorhouses were closed by the end of October; a few sick paupers remaining, who were supported at the dispensaries.

32 *Prices* —Prices fluctuated very little during the period under review, and though high for this part of the world, never reached what would be considered famine rates elsewhere They were at their highest in December, but fell on the rabi grain coming into the market Wheat was never dearer than 13, and gram than 16 seers for the rupee Barley and Indian corn are hardly known in the districts. Jowar and bajra, the food of the poor, owing to a succession of bad kharif harvests were hardly procurable in the market It was this failure of the kharif crops in several successive years, more than the high prices, which caused distress

33 *Conduct of officials* —The relief works were designed and carried out almost entirely by Mr Black, District Engineer The organization was good, and the work done was useful The expenditure was kept as low as possible The work thus entailed upon Mr Black was considerable, and was most cheerfully performed Mr Black deserves the thanks of Government for his exertions

34 The relief works at Muhoba and Kulpahar were also superintended by Ambica Parshad and Madho Parshad, Tahsildars, upon whom also fell the entire charge of the two chief poorhouses in the district. I was thoroughly well satisfied with the manner in which both these officials discharged their duties They looked after things themselves, and managed their poorhouses thoroughly well and economically Their exertions deserve notice

35 Annexed to this report are three statements —

1st,—Showing prices of the principal food grains at the places where poorhouses were opened

2nd,—Showing the weekly attendance at relief works throughout the district

3rd,—Showing weekly numbers in poorhouses throughout the district

I have, &c,

W KAYE,

Offg Collector

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing total weekly average of people employed on relief works in the Hamirpur District.

Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
11th to 14th January, 1874 ...	84	145	12	241	
15th to 21st ditto ...	111	167	21	299	
22nd to 31st ditto ...	376	192	318	886	
					1,426
1st to 7th February, 1874 ...	1,033	950	1,235	3,228	
8th to 14th ditto ...	292	1,005	1,925	3,222	
15th to 21st ditto ...	803	320	1,186	2,369	
22nd to 28th ditto ...	923	708	706	2,337	
					11,156
1st to 7th March, 1874 ...	1,671	2,930	1,414	6,015	
8th to 14th ditto ...	1,707	2,686	1,452	5,845	
15th to 21st ditto ...	1,731	2,826	1,492	6,049	
22nd to 31st ditto ...	2,273	4,485	2,417	9,175	
					27,084
1st to 7th April, 1874 ...	2,271	4,020	1,583	7,874	
8th to 14th ditto ...	3,278	4,816	1,477	9,571	
15th to 21st ditto ...	2,985	5,607	1,944	10,536	
22nd to 30th ditto ...	3,764	7,378	2,224	13,366	
					41,347
1st to 7th May, 1874 ...	2,933	5,029	1,663	9,625	
8th to 14th ditto ...	2,656	5,621	2,058	10,335	
15th to 21st ditto ...	2,661	5,225	2,348	10,234	
22nd to 31st ditto ...	4,345	8,651	4,574	17,570	
					47,764
1st to 7th June, 1874 ...	2,933	6,971	4,035	13,939	
8th to 14th ditto ...	2,326	7,468	4,294	14,088	
15th to 21st ditto ...	2,212	6,801	4,892	13,905	
22nd to 30th ditto ...	2,452	8,456	5,867	16,775	
					57,707
1st to 7th July, 1874 ...	1,553	5,184	3,639	10,376	
8th to 14th ditto ...	1,427	4,567	2,802	8,796	
15th to 20th ditto ...	1,101	3,493	2,238	6,832	
					26,004
Total ...	49,961	105,711	57,816	213,488	

HAMIRPUR: }
The 20th November, 1874. }

F. C. BLACK,
District Engineer.

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the total number of persons relieved in each week at all the Relief Houses in the District of Hamirpur

Week	Adults	Juveniles	Total
From 11th to 28th February 1874	3 549	1 067	4 616
1st to 7th March	1 546	352	1,898
8th to 31st	4 794	721	5 515
1st to 14th April	3 449	371	3,820
15th to 21st	1 885	260	2 145
22nd to 31st	2 765	464	3,2[illegible]9
1st to 7th May	2 322	365	2 687
8th to 14th	2 373	428	2 801
15th to 21st	2 854	464	3 318
22nd to 31st	4 174	601	4,775
1st to 7th June	2,891	472	3 363
8th to 14th	2 877	437	3 314
15th to 21st	2 809	438	3 247
22nd to 30th	3,560	561	4 121
1st to 7th July	2 814	617	3 431
8th to 14th	2 854	750	3 604
15th to 21st	2 790	711	3,501
22nd to 31st	4 731	1 440	6 171
1st to 7th August	3 576	1 011	4 587
8th to 14th	3 714	1 107	4 821
15th to 21st	3 733	1 119	4 [illegible]
22nd to 31st	5 524	1 693	7 2[illegible]9
1st to 7th September	3 878	1 239	5 117
8th to 14th	3,889	1 232	5 [illegible]21
15th to 21st	3 683	1 182	4 865
22nd to 30th	4 046	1 259	5,305
1st to 7th October	2 270	679	2 949
8th to 14th	1 938	557	2 495
15th to 21st	1,503	432	1,935
22nd to 31st	391	73	464
Total	93 232	22 104	115 336

HAMIRPUR
The 21st November 1874

(Sd) KANHYA LALL, PUNDIT
Deputy Collr for Offg Collector

No. 111 of 1874.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER, ALLAHABAD DIVISION,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 16th December, 1874.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to reply to your letter No. 613A., dated 6th October, calling for a report on the relief operations in the districts affected by scarcity in this Division.

2. *There was no scarcity and therefore no relief operations* were requisite in Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, and in the Dúáb and Trans-Ganges portions of the *Allahabad District. In Jaunpur there was at one time a threatening of scarcity*, but the people and officials were more frightened than hurt. There was some small assistance rendered by takavi advances* for digging wells, but nothing beyond this was required.

* Rs. 2,542.

3. The districts of Cawnpore and Fatehpur, and the parts of Allahabad (equalling two-thirds of the district) abovementioned, were not *only free from any signs of scarcity*, but *benefited considerably by sending grain at high prices to the famine districts.*

4. But there was a different state of things in the districts of Hamirpur and Bánda, and in a portion of Allahabad—all situated on the west and south side of the Jumna: Hamirpur and Bánda are parts of Bundelkhand, and the whole tract may be described as very similar in climate and physical features and characteristics. The climate is drier and far hotter, the rainfall is *generally* rather less, it is more uncertain, there is no artificial irrigation, there are no canals or wells (except for drinking purposes), the soil in the plain is principally mar or kábar, which are unproductive, except when the rains are seasonable. I lay stress on this point. The rain to do good must be seasonable; it is all the better if it is abundant also; but if it falls even in great quantities *but at the wrong time*, it does but little good; for the greater part runs off as there are no tanks or natural jhils for storage, and the *nature of the land is such* that it requires an early and good *fall to admit of ploughing and sowing, a thorough saturation at least once in the season, and then the crop for that season is insured.*

5. The wealth of a village in the plains of Bundelkhand is measured by its extent of mar and kábar: mar under favourable circumstances is the most productive and the best soil that I have seen in India. It produces both kharif and rabi crops. The chief kharif crops are the bajra and jowar, to be found everywhere; its rabi produce is wheat, barley, gram, peas, and flax: but it must be understood that the same field cannot produce crops at both seasons, for the rain crops cannot be cleared off *in time for the winter sowings.*

6. Kábar is akin to mar in some of its characteristics. It is very stiff, it bakes in a dry season into the hardest mass, which costs much labour to break up. Rain crops, excepting a little kodo (a cheap inferior grain grown in kábar for local consumption), are never grown in kábar; but when there is a good fall of rain late in September, or better still early in October, it has the same faculty as mar of absorbing and retaining a great deal of moisture, and then it will produce wheat, barley, and gram, almost if not quite equal to the outturn from the best mar.

7. It will be seen then that *to have a good rain crop* in Bundelkhand, there must be early and seasonable rain, *not too great quantities at first*, or the mar is reduced to

an adhesive mass in which men and cattle cannot work, and in which the seed will rot without germinating When the seed is well up, it will thrive the better the heavier the rain

8 For the cold weather crop, both mar and kábar require a good late fall of rain to admit of ploughing and sowing These soils, once saturated at this *season, do* not require another drop of rain. they retain enough moisture to ensure an excellent harvest.

9 A great part of Bundelkhand is undulating *In these parts the soil is light* and poor, but when the rains are heavy and constant, it will produce an excellent kharif crop of bajra and jowar, but to bring about this result, the showers must be constant, as the greater part of the fall is rapidly carried off, and *there is no great* depth of soil to retain mositure

10 In some of these undulating tracts a bed of rocks underlies the whole surface, only covered by a few inches of soil Here no crops can be raised, but if the rains are heavy and constant, a most abundant crop of grass is produced, and the villagers profit largely by raising cattle, or taking in large herds to graze from other districts

11 There is a fourth description of soil in the hilly parts of Bundelkhand This is all gravelly and stony debris washed down from the hills, but mixed with enough earth to admit of the cultivation of inferior crops of bajra or jowar, and til (oil-seed), and other inferior grains during very favorable rains, but they produce no rabi crops whatever

12 Throughout these districts there are no wells for irrigation, no canals, though it is to be hoped there will be canals some day The only artificial irrigation is from the lakes in the hilly tracts, but owing to neglect or mismanagement not a tittle or a twentieth of the good that might be expected is done by those lakes, and, in the undulating parts, there is a local custom of constructing dams to retain the water in the few places where the bed of the water-course is wide and shallow By this means a few acres are moistened every here and there, but the total is of no great importance If I have succeeded in explaining what I wished to say, it will be understood that Bundelkhand relies for both its harvests on seasonable rain If this is denied, there must be a rise in prices higher than in other parts, owing to its remoteness from other grain growing tracts

13 As a fact, the experience of many years shows that they cannot reckon on more *than one favorable crop in four,—that is, one favorable kharif out of four, or* one favorable rabi out of the same number They do not get one bumper crop, or both a good kharif and a good rabi to follow out of the same rains oftener than once in *ten or more years.*

14 I may as well here state that the crop they had in the last kharif, and expect in the rabi now on the ground, is the best they have ever had since 1859—the year after the rebellion, or after an interval of 15 years

15 The position of this province (of Bundelkhand) and the state of the people must be considered in any report treating of a famine (or, to be accurate, a scarcity) and its management

16 If Bundelkhand cannot grow sufficient grain to support itself, it can rely only on the Duab districts *to its north (approximately)* for assistance to the south it borders on Rewa and the Saugor territory, on the west on the Native State of Gwalior (the Jhansi districts of Jalaun and Jhansi intervene, but they are part of Bundelkhand), and these *all partake* so much of the nature of Bundelkhand itself as to render them liable to the same influences of climate, and in an unfavorable season equally in need of assistance

17. The people throughout all classes are poor, *population is sparse,* the area under cultivation is small (not one fifth of the whole is und r cultivation, and no

that proportion in many parts), the want of capital and labor, and inveterate caste prejudices, render cultivation very primitive and ineffectual. The Government revenue is light, but it is paid with great difficulty; for, owing to the causes abovementioned, and a general recklessness and improvidence, all the old proprietors that are left, and the greater number of the new ones, are deeply in debt. They have no resource but their fields, and these often fail them. Thus it follows that there are no large grain stores, excepting in the dealers' hands; there is not much money to spare to buy grain in a bad season when prices are high; so when a *really* bad season does come, the better off amongst the landed proprietors get deeper into debt, the small proprietors and tenants are fed to keep them alive by the village grain-dealers, to whom they are one and all indebted; and then the lowest class of all the village artizans, and the common laborers, who at the best of times live roughly and have nothing to spare, are put to great distress when the fields are dried up by drought, and the call for labor ceases, and there are no wages.

18. Then the wages for labor in Bundelkhand are on a peculiar system, unknown in the richer districts of the Dúab, but the natural inheritance of the poor in a poor country. In the Dúab, the laborer is permitted to carry away a good proportion, varying from 5 or 6 seers a day to a $\frac{1}{10}$ of the crop (according to the crop) he reaps for his employer. He and his family can thus lay by a store of grain which will last them for many months of the non-working season; but in Bundelkhand the laborer hardly ever receives this liberal treatment; at the most he receives 2½ annas a day pay, and this only when the harvest is at its height and labor is scarce; generally he receives less than this, and his women and children even less in proportion; but to all is accorded the privilege of eating as much as they can whilst they work, and they munch the dry hard corn all day whilst they are reaping. Other agricultural operations are paid for either in money or a ration of grain.

19. In a hard season like the last, I was myself a witness to the competition which meets the laboring classes, and deprives many of them of labor and wages which they enjoy as a matter of course in ordinary seasons. Ordinarily the Rajpút and Brahmin proprietor or tenant, and they are very numerous in Bundelkhand, will never plough or weed or reap. This year they all, attended by their wives and daughters, and even their young sons, who were withdrawn from the village schools for the purpose, labored all day at the harvest, and thus saved for themselves the grain or money usually paid away to the lower classes.

20. These were thus reduced to a greater degree of distress than ever, and the wonder was how they managed to live. Fortunately in those parts (I speak especially of Banda, where I personally saw what I am here relating, but it was the same elsewhere where the scarcity was greatest,—that is, in the undulating hilly tracts) there is always some jungle near, and to these jungles all who could go so far, and who had no occupation, resorted daily to search for berries, fruits, and gum, which are fortunately pleutiful at that season, and with which they supplemented any small portion of regular food they might manage to obtain fairly or by begging, or stealing; as a fact, the children lived chiefly on this jungle produce. I have myself seen cultivators, men apparently tolerably well off and in good bodily condition, thin but capable of work, who were watching their ripening corn, and had nothing to eat but a supply of fruit from the ebony tree,—a filthy mawkish fruit, but slightly sweet, and evidently nutritious.

21. There is one more resource which saves the lives of hundreds of the poor in a hard season: everywhere they are permitted to gather shoots from the gram plants before it comes into flower. This nipping the young shoots makes the plant spread and grow, and produce more abundantly. The proprietor of the field benefits by the practice; and it is a most important item of food for all classes. It is an invaluable assistance to the very poor; and fortunately gram is grown most extensively. Then

when the crops are in grain and ripening, there is a great deal of stealing at night. The field watchers are generally low-caste laborers, often they are women, they connive at thefts committed by their fellow villagers I have had many complaints from the owners of fields about this constant stealing, and I have seen the long straw standing, and not an ear of corn to be seen in all the fields nearest to many a large village However, it keeps the people alive, and it may be reckoned on as a certain resource in hard times

22 The actual scarcity to which this report refers has been the subject of numerous letters and reports from district officers and myself to your office There can be no advantage in repeating here what has already been said about it. It will suffice to say that it was brought about by a continuance of bad years, ending in a distressingly unfavorable rainy season in 1873 In that year the rains were scanty and unfavorable There was positively no raincrops at all in great parts of the district, nowhere was the crop more than one fourth of the average Then early in the autumn of 1873 the demand for grain for the famine districts in Behar caused the withdrawal of a considerable quantity of grain from the stores in the grain trading villages on the banks of the Jumna, and this rise in prices continued all through the winter of 1873-74, until the spring, when there was a sudden declaration of considerable distress all through these Bundelkhand districts All private stores were gone, there was no labour wanted, charity diminished, begging increased, for the usually large class of professional beggars was considerably added to by recruits from these poorer classes who had hitherto been dependent on labor, and just above begging, and then throughout this part of the country a demand that there was no mistaking arose, that relief must begin at once, or many lives would certainly be lost Fortunately, all this time the cold weather crops of wheat, barley, flax, and gram were ripening all round, there was a promise of an abundant harvest of mhowa flowers, on which the poor chiefly live for many weeks, but there was an interval of six or eight weeks during which relief was imperative

23 My personal experience of this destitution was in the Bánda District. On 23rd February, in Kirwi, I first saw some people from neighbouring villages begging about the bazars and streets They were in such a state of emaciation and suffering from hunger, that inquiry was at once suggested From that day to March 20th, I was occupied in marching through all parts of the Bánda District, inspecting villages, searching out the starving poor, establishing poor houses, and organizing relief The result of my inspection was that I marched 230 miles searching the villages on my tour of march and round my halting places 21 poorhouses were established by myself or my assistants, containing on an average daily 4,000 poor of all ages and both sexes Through the Kirwi subdivision I was assisted in this for a few days by Mr Fisher, and then by Mr Knox in charge of the subdivision

24 In the mean time the Magistrate's Assistants in Bánda were occupied inspecting in other parts of the district, establishing poorhouses, causing a close search to be made for suffering people, and organizing relief works for the able-bodied

25 I do not know a more dispiriting or fatiguing duty than this search all day in villages to discover suffering and starving people At first they were quite unable to understand the object for which they were sought out, and none came forward of their own accord A house to house search had to be made, and was made by officers of all ranks, the police in many places giving excellent assistance.

26 Then a report, originating I could never discover how or where, but spreading far and wide, was universally believed that the object of collecting all these poor people in poorhouses and relief works, was to sweep them all off at once as emigrants to Burmah, to replace a ship-load from the district, which had been lost in the voyage. In this belief many of the most miserably poor, had no sooner been lodged in poor-

houses than they stole away again to their homes; and able-bodied men and women avoided the relief works, or only stayed a few days until the gangs were increasing in strength, when they expected the final stroke would be carried out, and they would be moved away under a guard, and so they escaped as they thought by returning to their homes.

27. It was also found necessary in dealing with such a peculiarly backward race, but little better than savages, to have the poorhouses within a day's walk, six to eight miles or so, of their homes; numbers of them had never left the neighbourhood of their own villages in all their lives, and dreaded being removed to a distance; as fast as they were escorted, and in many instances carried to the poorhouses, they stole away home again after receiving one or two meals. Therefore to induce them to remain, poorhouses were at first established in circles within about a six mile radius, or roughly about 12 or 14 miles apart, and those living near, who were in want of relief, were permitted to attend to receive their day's ration, and then to return to their homes.

28. After a time the fear of being pressed for emigration and the dislike to being removed to a remote poorhouse wore off, they came and went, and returned again, and found there was nothing to fear, and work and wages, or food gratis, for all who sought it; and then (but this was after many weeks) the poorhouses were reduced in number. There was a poorhouse also at the head-quarters of each place, where relief works were being carried on, and the cases were very numerous, of persons of all ages and both sexes, being received at first and kept in the poorhouses and fed for a few days, until they were fed up into a condition to admit of their being drafted into the labor gangs. In some places connected with the poorhouse was a large hospital ward, where the worst cases were medically treated.

29. The officers employed in Banda were at first Mr. Thornhill, the Magistrate. He was relieved on 6th April, 1874, by Mr. Wall. Mr. Knox, the Joint-Magistrate, was in charge of the subdivision of Kirwi, and the Assistants in Banda were Messrs. Rose and Hardy, and Deputy Magistrates Fuzal Ahmud and Kadir Ali.

30. Mr. Fisher was also for a few days in charge of Kirwi.

31. It will be as well here, before entering into the detailed management in districts, to record that Mr. Wall on his arrival found everything well organised and in working order. He had an excellent and zealous staff of Assistants in Messrs. Knox, Rose, and Hardy, who had already travelled over and searched every part of the district, and knew their work thoroughly.

32. Mr. Wall and the officers under him worked continuously during all the hot weather months, inspecting and supervising in every part of the district. They all kept diaries, which were forwarded to me weekly, giving an account of their inspections, the places they visited, the poor they found, the attendance at poorhouses and relief works, and every thing connected with their special duties.

33. Mr. Wall was attentive, active, and business-like. Messrs. Rose and Hardy were intelligent, active, and reliable men, and did their duty thoroughly.

34. Mr. Knox had charge of the many poorhouses, and the numerous poor and the relief works in the subdivision of Kirwi, where the distress was greater than in any other part. He was indefatigable, never sparing himself; he had great distances to travel, and at the hottest season, but invariably his work was done cheerfully, thoroughly and well; his reports were complete, giving the fullest information. I attribute it chiefly to his constant care and activity that there were no deaths in his part of the country. He succeeded as far as they were concerned in converting a famine into a mere scarcity. When there is hard work of this kind to be done, no district officer could have a more thoroughly able, willing, and efficient an assistant, or one in whom greater confidence could be placed that he will not shirk or shuffle.

35 The work of all the English officers was much increased by the fact that the Native *staff* of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars was conspicuously inefficient, with but very few exceptions This is a difficulty which under the present system cannot be set right at once, for the Board of Revenue insist on old men being allowed to remain in employment until they can be pensioned

36 The worst part of the Bánda district, as I have above said, was to the west, where it borders on Rewa along the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway This is in the Kirwi subdivision The country in this part is undulating, rocky, or hilly, and the scarcity was universal throughout it It gradually grew less and less *with a bad blot every here and there, until in the neighbourhood of the* Ken river, which runs north by Banda town, into the Jumna, there was a tract of country where the people were far better off This tract extends for some distance across the Ken, when we come to the district of Hamirpur The country changes here, it is again hilly, or rocky, and undulating, and in this part of Hamirpur there was considerable distress, but it appears to have been on the whole better off than Bánda

37 In this district also relief works and poorhouses were organised betimes by Mr Halkett, the district officer, and after he left were carried on by Mr Kaye, who *succeeded him.* I have every *reason to believe that the work was thoroughly* done

38 The difficulties in Allahabad were confined to one pargana and portion of another, both south of the Jumna, and similar to those parts where the distress was *greatest in* Banda and *Hamirpur, but fortunately these tracts (in Allahabad)* are not extensive, a better and more cultivated country either adjoins or intervenes, so there was never the great scarcity or rise in prices that occurred in other districts There was therefore, not the great and sudden check that obtained elsewhere to the customary charity on which the begging classes live nor were there so many as elsewhere of the laboring able-bodied poor reduced to begging all the distress that arose was met by poorhouse relief

39 Mr Robertson's letter well describes the miserable paralytic cripples, who *are to be found in every village* in this division, *where there is rocky ground* and black cotton soil At the best of times they are the most wretched objects imaginable, they hobble, begging all day and every day through their own and neighbouring villages It is a wonder how they live at all, even to those who are accustomed to see them, but they live on for many years, though they never recover

40 *It must not be supposed though for a moment, that these alone formed* the inmates for the poorhouses in Banda and Hamirpur These crippled mendicants formed but a small portion of the crowds whom it was found necessary to relieve The cripples and habitual beggars are a class apart, and can be recognised in a moment as the victims of disease and long exposure Those suffering from distress caused by starvation, can be recognised in a moment also by the weak voice, sunken eyes, hollow look, drawn in cheeks, as well as by the extreme emaciation, never equalled even by the paralytic cripple, who is actually physically the better looking of the two in many cases, for he is used to a hard life, and possibly has begged and obtained more to eat than the poor wretch who cannot beg, and who has suffered from unusual hunger, and has often not tasted any food for two or three days at a time.

41. It will be seen from this that during a period of about two months, whilst the rabi harvest was ripening, and the crop of mhowa flowers were awaiting the commencement of the hot winds to develop, the lower classes of laborers an[illegible] were on the very verge of famine Numbers would [illegible] have [illegible] not been assisted A succession of unfavorable rains and def[illegible] cause distress *amongst the poor in these districts, for* [illegible] al[illegible] bajra and jowar, and kodon, and in parts on [illegible] Th[illegible]

who can afford it, eat gram, but wheat they never touch: it is too valuable. They say wheat is not meant to eat, but to sell, and for the same reason barley is not much eaten either.

42. The fact that Bundelkhand is at times a large grain-producing country, and at times also subject to famines, and a great demand for grain, renders it a most favourable country for dealings and speculations in grain. We find accordingly (and it is a fact that should be remembered, for it would much facilitate operations undertaken by Government in a famine year, whether to obtain grain for other parts, or to feed the people in Bundelkhand itself by arrangements from head-quarters), that in every village of any importance there is a grain-dealer corresponding with, or employed by larger dealers, having their stores and head-quarters in the large villages on the banks of the Jumna, who again are well known to a still larger class of dealers in all large cities, and specially those situated on the banks of the Jumna or Ganges; for the grain trade still prefers the river traffic to the rail. Grain is so heavy and bulky, that transit by rail eats up a great portion of the profits, and the course of the trade, too, is from west to east generally, that is down-stream.

43. The manner of storing grain is rather peculiar. It is kept in deep pits underground. These pits are filled in favourable seasons, and the grain in them will keep for years, and is never touched or drawn on until a real hard season occurs. All general trade and dealings go on, as they say, with the grain above ground. The owners and dealers are generally rather reticent about the number and state of their store pits, but still their actual state can be found out. This year they were all very nearly empty. It will probably take some years before they are all filled again; for as I have said, they are filled only when grain is unusually cheap. During the last season much grain was imported into Kirwi *viâ* Manikpur on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from far down in the Central Provinces, the local stores were all consumed. From Kirwi it was distributed far and wide through the Bánda District.

NOTE.—*In Rajapur in the Jumna are* 1,050 grain pits, holding about 10,000 tons of grain. Of these pits all are now empty except 75. One instance out of many.

44. I have embodied in a divisional statement the tabular information submitted by Collectors on the points on which information was called for.

45. It is useless to repeat here the information they have given regarding the lines of road, &c., on which labour was employed. It will suffice to say generally that all lines on which relief gangs were employed have been lines, marked for years, as necessary to improve district communications, but awaiting funds, or postponed for other schemes. Generally throughout the districts of Hamirpur and Bánda the work was limited to earth-works, raising lines of road through low country liable to flooding in the rains; the good thus done will be permanent, though perhaps rather costly *quoad* the work turned out, though well worth the money spent when all is considered.

46. In your letter you required information called for to be given according to the headings in Mr. Geddes' work on famines: neither my district officers nor myself have ever seen this publication. I should much like to have it in my office library. Can you send me a copy from the Government Secretariat shelves?

I have, &c.,

G. H. M. RICKETTS,

Commissioner.

No. 272 of 1874

From

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, JHANSI,

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

North-Western Provinces

Dated Jhansi, the 2nd December, 1874.

Sir,

I have the honor to send in the following report* on the operations for the relief of scarcity in the Jhansi District, in compliance with Government letter No 643A. of 1874.

2. The operations will be more conveniently described by dividing them into two distinct periods, viz, those undertaken in 1873 and those in 1874, as there was an interval of some three months between them.

1873

3 The severe distress in the Jhansi District was mainly confined to the parganas of Mau and Garotha

4 The distress was directly owing—1st, to the failure of the kharif crops of 1872 from unseasonable rains, the Jowar crop more especially suffering from this cause, and the rabi, too, of 1873 was a partial failure, and 2nd, to the great spread of kâns grass since the drought of 1868, by which the area of land under cultivation had been much reduced, and many had been deprived of their usual agricultural occupations.

Besides the above two causes, it is a mournful fact that since the famine of 1868-69, there have not been two consecutive average good harvests in the Mau and Garotha parganas, either the rabi or kharif crops having failed more or less each year, and the failure of the kharif crops was only the last straw that broke the camel's back, and made the scarcity in those portions of the district severely felt

5 The abstract below will show the number of persons employed on relief works and the amount expended from the opening of the works on the 8th February, to the close on 31st October, 1873

	Amount			*No employed.*
	Rs	a.	p.	
February	653	2	6	10,136
March	1,326	6	3	17,496
April	1,601	5	3	21,542
May	2,020	14	0	23,600
June	2,149	11	2	25,981
July	1,871	10	6	24,211
August	1,324	14	0	17,315
September	781	6	9	10,775
October	1,233	11	3	15,423
Total, Rs.	12,966	1	8	166,479

* [illegible] contained a [illegible] Of [illegible] of [illegible]

To this must be added 20,141 persons employed on the Magarwara tank at a cost of Rs. 1,577-5-0, from 9th April to 31st July, under the charge of the Irrigation Department, Public Works. Total number of persons relieved, 186,620 at a cost of Rs. 14,543-6-8.

The relief works in the Mau and Garotha parganas which afforded employment to the above numbers of labourers during 1873, were nine in number. They are shown in the margin.

1. Sukhnai Bridge Branch Road.
2. Rupa Dhauna Road.
3. Ranipur and Ratosa Road
4. Ranipur and Seaori Road.
5. Bajpai Tank.
6. Kanja and Kurancha Road.
7. Lakheri Cutting.
8. Mau and Gurserai Road.
9. Magarwara Lake.

1874.

6. At the end of February, 1874, signs of distress again showed themselves in the parganas of Mau and Garotha, owing to the total failure of the cotton crop, the very small outturn of the arhar and small grains, and a generally bad kharif all over the district, which, coming after the hard times of the year before, made some relief works of a temporary nature necessary, not only to relieve the actually starving poor, which the lumbardars and richer cultivators, themselves now impoverished, could not be expected to support, but also to check the emigration to Malwa, much of which had taken place during the months of January and February: the Assistant Commissioner of Mau reporting that 1,458 cultivators had emigrated to Malwa and neighbouring districts. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the rabi prospects were good and above the average, it was feared the distress would press very heavily on the poorer classes of labourers and cultivators, though landholders were likely to do well on account of the high prices that were current. Sanction was therefore accorded by Government, on the representation of the Commissioner and myself, in its Resolution No. 703B.R., dated 14th March, 1874, to the immediate commencement of the following three works:—

1.	Raising certain portion of the Jalaun and Saugor Road ...	Rs. 3,000
2.	Raising Ranipur and Seaori Road	„ 1,200
3.	Restoring Bijaigarh Tank Bund and Canals for irrigation ...	„ 1,000

Besides the above works, the Ranipur and Ratosa Road was kept open as a relief work under the orders of the Commissioner.

Relief works were commenced on the 1st March, but regular returns were not sent in till the 21st March, and Appendix B. therefore includes only the period from the 21st March to the 14th July, when the relief works were closed.

7. Though the works as relief works were closed on the 14th July, yet it was considered advisable to continue the metalling of the Ranipur and Ratosa road as a measure of relief for the poor classes in the neighbourhood of Mau; changing its character however to that of an ordinary work. Up to the end of September a further sum of Rs. 651 was spent on it, and has been included in the amount expended on relief works.

8. Besides these works two other small works of purely local importance were set on foot, *viz.*, Baragaon and Garotha road, on which Rs. 38 were spent, and the repair of the Nand Sagar tank in Katehra, which cost Rs. 497-8-3, and was defrayed from the revenues of the estate under the Court of Wards. The latter has not been included, therefore, in the relief returns.

9. The following figures will show the amounts expended on each work:—

		Rs.
1.	Jalaun and Sagar road, ...	2,936
2.	Ranipur and Siaori road, ...	934
3.	Bijeygarh tank, ...	1,180
4.	Ranipur and Ratosa road, ...	1,254
		6,294

		Rs
5	Rampur and Ratosa road after close of relief works proper, to end of September, ...	651
6	Baragaon and Garotha road, ...	38
		6,983

10 The total expenditure on these works has been sanctioned, but the outlay has not yet been finally adjusted, it is to be divided in each case between the Public Works Department and relief proper

11 The average rate per person, according to the statement, comes to nearly one anna two pie, excluding value of material for Bijeygarh tank and carriages

12 The total number of persons relieved, as per Appendix B, was 84,939, at a cost of Rs 6,286 Including, however, some 5,000 persons employed on works 5, 6, and 7, for which no returns were kept, the total number during 1874 comes to about 90,000 persons relieved, at a cost of Rs 6,983, excluding the Nand Sagar tank.

13 The numbers do not vary to any great extent, and call for no special remark. They show, however, that the scarcity, though never very severe, was sufficiently so to justify the measures taken in its relief, and there is no doubt they helped to mitigate very considerably the distress that would otherwise have probably, if not so met, entailed in the long run a greater expenditure, as well as a higher degree of suffering among the agricultural classes

14 Taking the years 1873 and 1874 together, the whole expenditure direct and indirect on relief works was Rs 22,720, and the number of persons employed 276,620

RELIEF FROM PRIVATE CHARITY

There was no Government money expended on poorhouses in the Jhansi District, as the private subscriptions raised in accordance with instructions from the Central Relief Committee were advisedly kept by the Local Committee for the relief of destitute persons unfit for employment in the district itself

The sum raised, Rs 324, was sufficient to support these for some four months In the beginning of March, when it was expected the distress would be more severely felt than fortunately proved true, small sums of money were distributed to Assistant Custom Patrols and Police Officers for the relief of starving villagers and travellers, but with the exception of the relief at Katehra, which cost Rs 46, and was defrayed from the income of the Raja, the expenditure at other places (excluding Mau) was only Rs 25

In the neighbourhood of Mau, where, as in last year, the scarcity was greatest, the amount spent during the year to the middle of September was Rs 218 There remains a balance of Rs 28-7 9 in the treasury An account showing the monthly number of persons relieved from March to July is annexed (Appendix B) It will be noticed that Rs. 87-3 5 was subsequently expended by Mr Sturt

PRICES CURRENT

A form showing the monthly prices current of the year 1873, and up to July, 1874, compared with those of 1871 taken as an ordinary year, is annexed (Appendix A)

I have, &c,
G W ANSON, LIEUT,
Asst Commr., for Dy Commissioner

APPENDIX A.

Average prices of grain in Pargana Mau for 1873, and from January to July, 1874, compared with the average prices of an ordinary year, 1871.

Month.	Wheat. 1873.	Wheat. 1874.	Wheat. 1871.	Gram. 1873.	Gram. 1874.	Gram. 1871.	Bajra. 1873.	Bajra. 1874.	Bajra. 1871.	Jowar. 1873.	Jowar. 1874.	Jowar. 1871.	Rice. 1873.	Rice. 1874.	Rice. 1871.
	Per Rupee.														
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
January	14 0	14 4	21 8	19 0	16 8	25 0	18 4	16 4	22 12	20 0	19 0	24 0	9 4	9 4	9 0
February	14 0	14 12	21 4	20 0	15 6	25 10	18 0	16 4	22 4	20 8	16 4	24 8	9 4	9 4	9 0
March	14 0	15 4	21 4	20 8	21 4	26 10	19 8	17 8	22 4	20 0	17 8	24 8	9 4	9 8	9 0
April	13 14	16 6	23 7	17 6	18 12	30 8	18 4	17 5	27 14	17 8	18 12	27 14	9 4	9 8	7 12
May	14 0	16 4	25 10	15 12	18 11	31 15	16 4	...	31 0	16 4	19 0	32 4	9 4	9 8	7 12
June	13 12	17 0	25 7	14 4	19 0	33 8	14 2	...	33 8	14 12	19 0	33 8	9 2	9 8	7 12
July	13 10	16 8	24 10	14 10	18 4	33 12	14 10	...	31 2	14 10	18 4	33 6	9 0	9 2	7 12
August	12 8	...	25 0	14 10	...	33 3	...	...	31 0	14 12	...	33 0	9 1	...	8 2
September	11 6	...	19 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	13 10	...	31 0	9 2	...	8 14
October	11 8	...	21 2	12 12	...	27 8	...	...	27 8	12 12	...	27 8	9 4	...	9 3
November	12 4	...	22 8	11 0	...	29 4	15 4	...	24 4	15 12	...	25 4	9 4	...	13 8
December	13 8	...	21 8	14 12	...	27 4	16 8	...	22 12	20 4	...	25 0	9 8	...	8 0

G. W. ANSON, Lieut.,
Asst. Commr., for Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B

Relief works in Mau Pargana from March to July 1874

Week	Money expended.	Persons employed				Remarks
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
March.	Rs. a. p					
21st to 31st	69 12 6	459	195	145	799	
April.						
1st to 8th	273 0 6	1 051	1 908	747	3 706	
9th to 15th ...	486 13 3	1 716	3 585	997	6 298	
16th to 21st	329 15 3	1 362	2,383	676	4 421	
22nd to 30th	538 15 3	1 856	4 446	1,233	7 535	
May						
1st to 7th ..	462 2 9	1,492	3 518	1 404	6,414	
7th to 14th	5 6 8 0	1 693	3 984	2 098	7 775	
15th to 21st	410 12 6	1,429	3,708	2 104	7,241	
22nd to 30th	618 0 0	2 467	4,221	1 165	7,853	
June						
1st to 7th	499 2 6	2 482	2 990	996	6 468	
7th to 14th ..	448 15 0	1 698	3 754	687	6 139	
15th to 21st ...	485 12 0	1 925	39 94	763	6 682	
22nd to 30th	504 15 0	1 851	4 284	739	6 874	
July						
1st to 7th ...	3"8 9 6	1,549	3,209	484	5,242	
8th to 14th	108 8 3	399	792	301	1 492	
Total ...	6 72 8 3	23 429	46,971	14,539	84 939	
Value of material for Bijeygarh tank.	31 6 0					
Carriage &c. ...	83 9 6					
Total ..	6,286 13 9					

G W ANSON L[illegible]
Asst. Commr., for Deputy

APPENDIX C.

I.

Account of Charitable Relief in Jhansi District from March to July, 1874.

Month.	Expenditure. Cash.	Food.	Total.	No. of persons relieved.
1	2.	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
March 1874 ...	9 8 0	7 15 2	17 7 2	276
April " ...	17 8 6	9 10 0	27 2 6	380
May " ...	20 2 9	36 1 10	56 4 7	1,559
June " ...	8 13 9	43 15 10	52 13 7	1,494
July " ...	44 7 3	10 1 9	54 9 0	1,192
Total ...	100 8 3	107 12 7	208 4 10	4,901

6

Abstract.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Amount of local subscriptions collected ...	324	0	0	
Amount expended in relief operations in the district, for which accounts have been submitted to the Central Committee from March to July, 1874,	208	4	10	
Amount subsequently expended by Mr. Sturt, for which no accounts were submitted, as reported to Central Committee, *vide* docket No. 259, dated 26th August, 1874 ...	87	3	5	
In hand in the Treasury ...	28	7	9	
				324

II.

List of Poorhouses.

Name of poorhouse.	Date of opening	Date of closing.	Amount expended in each.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Mau	March 1874.	14th July, 1874.	218 0 9	Under Mr Sturt.
Katchra	Ditto.	Ditto.	46 6 3	Sazawal.
Erich	April.	Ditto.	11 1 6	Patrol.
Babina	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 8 6	Ditto.
Barwa Sagar	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 13 6	Police Officer.
Moth	Ditto.	10th August.	2 9 0	Tahsildar.
Baghera	May 1874,	July, 1874.	2 13 9	Police Officer.
Jhansi	...	...	5 3 0	Tahsildar.
Total ...	...	...	295 8 3	...

G. W. ANSON, Lieut.,

Asst. Commissioner, for Deputy Commissioner.

DOCKET No 188

FROM

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, JALAUN,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

Dated the 8th December, 1874

WITH reference to his telegram No 666A, dated 27th ultimo, has the honour to submit a note on relief operations in the Jalaun District, drawn out by Mr White, Assistant Commissioner, with Appendices A and B

A E DAVIDSON, COLONEL,
Deputy Commissioner

Note by Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun.

AT the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel A. G Davidson, I write *this note in reply to G O No 613A, dated 6th October, 1874,* regarding famine relief operations in Jalaun during 1873 74, but personally I had no connection with the matter What little was done, was done under Colonel Ternan s own direction and responsibility, and his final opinion on the question of scarcity in the district is shown by the following incident —

On the 11th May, 1874, the Commissioner, Jhansi Division, wrote for "copies of the telegrams that (may) have been forwarded direct to Government regarding the state of the district with respect to scarcity, and Colonel Ternan answered that there was no scarcity, nor had any telegrams been sent to Government. There is naturally very little to show therefore in the way of operations for relief

It does, however, seem that about two months earlier, the existence of scarcity was represented, because the Resolution of Government, Public Works Department dated 14th March 1874 sanctioning certain relief works for Jalaun and Jhansi, refers to a 'demi official letter from the Commissioner, dated 3rd March 1874,* *forwarding a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun, reporting that there is* considerable distress in the Jalaun District amongst the poorer classes, caused by partial failure of the kharif and the high prices of grain But I see no trace of such a letter from Colonel Ternan in the file before me, probably, as being demi-official, no copy was kept.

*See also G O No 195A, dated 10th March 1874 to address of Commissioner, Jhansi

The Resolution above quoted sanctioned the opening out of two relief works in this district, namely,—

(1) Drainage cuttings in the town and neighbourhood of Madhogarh.

(2) Raising the Shergarh Ghat Road

The first work was not apparently taken in hand.

The second was begun on the 8th April, 1874, and closed on the 7th June following the sum of Rs 924-11-0 in all being spent on it. The daily number of individuals employed on it averaged nearly 180, and the whole result was that earthwork to the extent of 1 03 317 cubic feet was raised on the road. Weekly details of the number of persons employed, rate of wages paid and work done are shown in Appendix B This was the only expenditure from State funds, and no workhouses were opened.

APPENDIX C.

I.

Account of Charitable Relief in Jhansi District from March to July, 1874.

Month.	Expenditure.			No. of persons relieved.	
	Cash.	Food.	Total.		
1	2.	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
March 1874 ...	9 8 0	7 15 2	17 7 2	276	
April „ ...	17 8 6	9 10 0	27 2 6	380	
May „ ...	20 2 9	36 1 10	56 4 7	1,559	
June „ ...	8 13 9	43 15 10	52 13 7	1,494	
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In hand in the Treasury ...	28 7 9	
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			Rs.	
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Erich	April.	Ditto.	11 1 6	Patrol.
Babina	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 8 6	Ditto.
Barwa Sagar	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 13 6	Police Officer.
Moth	Ditto.	10th August.	2 9 0	Tahsildar.
Baghera	May 1874,	July, 1874.	2 13 9	Police Officer.
Jhansi	...	...	5 3 0	Tahsildar.
Total ...	...	...	295 8 3	...

G. W. ANSON, Lieut.,

Asst. Commissioner, for Deputy Commissioner.

Docket No 188

From

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, JALAUN,

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

North-Western Provinces

Dated the 8th December, 1874

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A E DAVIDSON, Colonel,

Deputy Commissioner

Note by Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun.

At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Colónel A G Davidson, I write this note in reply to G O No 643A, dated 6th October, 1874, regarding famine relief operations in Jalaun during 1873-74, but personally I had no connection with the matter What little was done, was done under Colonel Ternan s own direction and responsibility, and his final opinion on the question of scarcity in the district is shown by the following incident —

On the 11th May, 1874, the Commissioner, Jhansi Division, wrote for "copies of the telegrams that (may) have been forwarded direct to Government regarding the state of the district with respect to scarcity, and Colonel Ternan answered that there was no scarcity, nor had any telegrams been sent to Government There is naturally very little to show therefore in the way of operations for relief

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(1) Drainage cuttings in the town and neighbourhood of Madhogarh

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The first work was not apparently taken in hand.

The second was begun on the 8th April, 1874, and closed on the 7th June following the sum of Rs 924 11-0 in all being spent on it The daily number of individuals employed on it averaged nearly 180, and the whole result was that earthwork to the extent of 193,347 cubic feet was raised on the road Weekly details of the number of persons employed, rate of wages paid, and work done are shown in Appendix B This was the only expenditure from State funds, and no workhouses were opened.

The sum of Rs. 203 was spent in the town of Jalaun in partly levelling the earthen mound of the old fort, and the sum of Rs. 90 was expended in the town of Orai in cleaning its pucka tank. These sums were raised from local subscriptions in aid of the poor of those places.

The monthly range of prices of grain in each of the five parganas of the district, for the revenue year 1873-74, is shown in Appendix A.

This note is an unavoidably meagre one under the circumstances of the case. (Mr. Geddes' "administrative experience recorded in former famines" is not, it is said, in the Deputy Commissioner's official library).

P. J. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Dated the 7th December, 1874.

APPENDIX A

Monthly price current of grain as on record in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for the five parganas of the Jalaun District on account of the year 1873-74

Pargana.	For what period	Wheat 1st sort	Wheat 2nd sort	Barley	Gram	Rice	Dal Arhar	Dal Mung	Dal Urd	Jowar	Bajra.	Mung
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
JALAUN	October 1873	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 17 8	0 17 8	0 11 4	0 15 8	0 15 4	0 15 4	0 19 0	0 19 0	...
	November "	0 13 12	0 14 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 21 4	0 19 0	
	December "	0 14 12	0 4 0	0 19 4	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 18 12	
	January 1874	0 14 8	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 17 8	0 13 12	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 15 4	0 20 0	0 17 12	
	February "	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 17 8	0 17 0	
	March	0 15 0	0 17 12	0 20 0	0 22 8	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 19 8	0 17 0	
	April "	0 17 12	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0			
	May	0 18 0	0 17 12	0 20 0	0 0 8	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0			..
	June	0 18 8	0 18 12	0 21 0	0 0 12	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0			
	July	0 17 12	0 18 0	0 20 4		0 12 0	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 14 4			
	August "	0 17 8	0 17 12	..		0 7 8	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 14 4			..
	September	0 18 0		0 20 0	0 21 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0		...	
[illegible]	October 1873	0 13 8		0 19 0	0 17 0	0 10 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 16 0	0 18 0	
	November "	0 13 0		0 18 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	..
	December "	0 13 0		0 20 0	0 16 8	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 21 0	0 18 0	...
	January 1874	0 13 8	..	0 20 0	0 17 8	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	
	February	0 14 0		0 20 0	0 18 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 17 0	0 14 8	..
	March	0 17 0		0 20 0	0 24 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 16 8	0 15 0	..

APPENDIX A.—(*Concluded.*)

Pargana.	For what period.	Wheat, 1st sort.	Wheat, 2nd sort.	Barley.	Gram.	Rice.	Dal Arhar.	Dal Mung.	Dal Urd.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Mung.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Orai ...	April „	0 17 0	...	0 22 0	0 21 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 16 8	0 16 0	...
	May „	0 18 0	...	0 22 0	0 21 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 8	0 16 0	...
	June „	0 18 8	...	0 20 0	0 21 8	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	...
	July „	0 18 0	...	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 8	0 16 0	...
	August „	0 18 0	...	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 8	0 16 0	...
	September „	0 18 0	...	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 8	0 16 0	...
Kunch ...	October, 1873	0 13 7	0 14 4	0 15 15	...	0 11 4	0 13 0	0 12 8	0 13 8	...	...	...
	November „	0 11 12	0 15 0	...	0 14 12	0 10 0	0 19 6	0 18 8	0 18 8	0 20 10	0 18 12	...
	December „	0 14 4	0 13 12	0 18 12	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 20 0	0 18 12	...
	January, 1874	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 18 4	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 18 4	...
	February „	0 14 4	0 14 1	0 16 8	0 16 4	0 11 0	0 12 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 16 4	0 16 9	...
	March „	0 18 12	0 19 1	...	0 22 8	0 12 8	0 13 0	0 12 12	0 12 0	...	...	...
	April „	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 20 0	0 20 10	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	...
	May „	0 18 12	0 18 12	...	0 20 5	0 11 4	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	...	...	...
	June „	0 19 12	0 19 1	...	0 20 10	0 12 8	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	...	...
	July „	0 18 6	0 17 13	...	0 19 6	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...
	August „	0 18 12	0 18 2	...	0 21 0	0 11 8	0 12 8	0 14 0	0 13 8	...	...	...
	September „	0 20 1	0 19 12	...	0 21 10	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...

Kalpi	October 1873	0 14 0	0 15 8	0 20 8	0 19 8		0 15 0	0 16 8	0 16 8		„	
	November „	0 14 8		0 19 8	0 7 8		0 15 8	0 16 8	0 16 8		0 19 8	„
	December	0 14 8	0 4 8	0 9 8	0 17 8		0 14 8	0 17 0	0 16 0		0 19 8	„
	January 1874	0 14 4	0 14 8	0 13 8	0 18 4		0 14 0	0 16 0	0 16 0		0 19 8	0 18 4
	February „	0 14 12	0 4 12	0 17 0	0 16 8		0 13 8	0 15 0	0 15 0	„	0 18 4	0 16 4
	March	0 13 4	0 15 8	0 20 8	0 22 8		0 16 8	0 16 0	0 16 0		0 19 8	0 16 0
	April „	0 16 8	0 15 8	0 21 8	0 20 0		0 14 8	0 15 0	0 15 0			„
	May	0 15 12	0 16 8	0 21 8	0 19 8		0 14 0	0 16 0	0 16 0		„	
	June „	0 16 12	0 16 8	0 19 8	0 19 8		0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 8			
	July „	0 16 8	0 16 8	0 20 8	0 20 8		0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0			
	August	0 16 12	0 16 12	0 21 12	0 21 8	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0			
	September	0 17 8	0 17 12	0 23 8	0 22 0	0 9 0	0 16 8	0 13 0	0 16 0			
	October 1873	0 13 12	0 14 1	0 5 0	0 16 13	0 7 8	0 13 12	0 3 12	0 13 12		0 22 8	
	November	0 14 1	0 14 0	0 17 8	0 17 8	0 11 4	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 23 12	0 21 0	
	December	0 13 12	0 14 1	0 17 8	0 17 8	0 7 8	0 16 4	0 16 4	0 16 4	0 18 12	0 18 12	
	January 1874	0 13 12	0 13 14	0 17 8	0 16 4	0 10 0	0 14 2	0 14 2	0 14 2	0 20 0	0 18 12	
	February „	0 13 15	0 4 1	0 18 12	0 18 12	0 9 6	0 13 12	0 13 12	0 13 12	0 20 0	0 29 6	
„	March	0 16 12	0 17 4	0 22 8	0 2 8	0 12 0	0 13 2	0 13 12	0 3 12	0 18 0	0 18 0	
	April	0 17 0	0 17 4	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 13 2	0 13 12			
	May	0 17 0	0 17 8	0 20 8	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 13 12	0 13 12	0 13 12			
	[illegible]	0 17 8	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 13 2	0 13 12	0 13 12			
	[illegible]	0 16 4	0 16 9	0 18 7	0 18 9	0 11 4	0 15 0	0 13 12	0 13 12			„
		0 16 4	0 16 9	0 19 0	0 10 6	0 11 4	0 15 0	0 13 12	0 13 12			
		0 17 4	0 17 8	0 20 5	0 20 5	0 11 4	0 16 8	0 13 12	0 13 12		„	„

1 J WHITE
[illegible]

APPENDIX B

District Jalaun—Earthwork, Shergarh Road.

Statement of Relief Operations from 8th April to 7th June, 1871.

Date	Number of persons employed				Rate of wages				Brief abstract of work done
	Men	Women.	Children.	Total number	Men	Women	Children	Total amount expended	
					Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
From 8th April to 14 to April, 1871	273	75	20	3[illegible]9	25 9 6	3 [illegible] 3	0 10 0	29 11 9	4,5[illegible]0 cubic feet of earthwork.
" 15th to 21st ditto	[illegible]93	219	178	749	35 13 6	10 3 6	1 5 0	51 6 0	13,02[illegible] ditto.
" 22nd to 30th ditto	1,0[illegible]0	501	251	1,[illegible]22	95 9 6	27 11 0	8 12 6	132 1 0	2[illegible],[illegible]93 ditto.
" 1st to 7th May, 1871	1,[illegible]81	679	262	1,[illegible]22	101 5 6	27 2 3	8 3 0	136 10 9	31,7[illegible]0 ditto.
" 8th to 14th ditto	1,031	565	222	1,819	[illegible] 10 6	25 7 9	6 15 0	120 1 3	[illegible],[illegible]75 ditto.
" 15th to 21st ditto	602	331½	111	1,040½	56 7 0	29 11 9	4 8 0	81 13 9	[illegible],[illegible]9[illegible] superficial feet dressing 13,[illegible]50 cubic feet earthwork.
" 22nd to 31st ditto	910	677	248	1,9[illegible]5	88 0 6	29 13 0	7 11 6	135 9 0	12,750 superficial feet dressing 37,4[illegible]3 cubic feet, earthwork.
" 1st to 7th June, 1871	7[illegible]0	135	146	1,701	67 8 0	27 2 0	4 9 0	99 4 0	32,509 ditto.
	6,060	3,331½	1,161	10,95[illegible]½	568 0 0	182 15 6	45 10 0	791 9 6	
Add charges for establishment and contingencies as per weekly returns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 1 6	
Total, Rs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924 11 0	193,347 cubic feet—total quantity of works. 18,810 superficial feet. 179 59
Average number of persons employed daily ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jalaun Deputy Commissioner's Office :
Dated Orai, the December, 1871.

P. J. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

No 195

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL FAMINE COMMITTEE, N.-W. PROVINCES,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

North-Western Provinces

Dated Allahabad, the 28th January, 1875

SIR,

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at a public meeting convened at Allahabad on the 7th February, 1874, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to *nominate a central committee to concert measures for the relief of the indigent classes* in such districts of the North-Western Provinces as were threatened with scarcity, and in the famine stricken districts of the North Western Provinces

2. His Honor was pleased to intimate that the *Government would* provide labour for all who could work, but that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must mainly be the care of private charity, and His Honor announced that to all subscriptions raised for these purposes, the Government would contribute an equal sum

3 On the 12th February the central committee appointed an executive committee, instructing it to meet at regular intervals for the transaction of business

4 At a meeting of the executive committee held on the same date it was resolved—(1) that the Collectors of the several districts in the North Western Provinces should be requested to form committees to collect subscriptions, (2) that the Collectors of Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Hamirpur, and Banda should be requested, if they had not already done so, to form relief committees, to keep the central committee acquainted with the state of destitution in their respective districts, and the amounts which they might from time to time estimate as required for relief of the poor who might be unfit for labour, and (3) that while the circumstances of particular places or persons might require and justify a departure from the rules prescribed by the committee, relief should only be given ordinarily to those persons only who could not labour on relief works, and in the shape of cooked food, not exceeding 10 chittacks per diem for each adult

5 On the 22nd April, the Government, North Western Provinces, issued a circular to the Collectors, declaring that the entire supervision of charitable relief, and auditing of accounts connected with it, *had been confided to the central committee*, and ordering that the accounts both of collections of contributions and disbursements should be submitted to the committee in such form as the committee should prescribe It was at the same time announced that the Government would not sanction any expenditure on poorhouse or charitable relief shown in the treasury accounts of any district until it were shown to have been approved and audited by the central committee

6 In order to prevent any migration of the poor from the district of Gorakhpur into the district of Champaran, Lower Provinces, and thereby disturb *the calculations* of the officers of that district, the executive committee requested the Collector to establish centres of relief at the outlying tahsils, and to put himself in communication with the Collector of Champaran

7 Acting on the instructions, and guided by the principles above indicated, the executive committee procured the appointment of local committees where they had not

been appointed in districts requiring relief, received the contributions forwarded from the several Collectorates, made grants, and received and scrutinized accounts of expenditure.

8. The committee received from the undermentioned districts the subscriptions entered in the subjoined statement:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allahabad, ...	5,030	3	0
Agra, ...	799	6	0
Badaun, ...	2,721	10	3
Bareilly, ...	1,242	8	0
Bijnor, ...	2,269	13	0
Bulandshahr, ...	1,848	10	0
Etawah, ...	1,137	12	0
Farukhabad, ...	2,095	0	0
Jaunpur, ...	102	0	0
Lalitpur, ...	202	9	0
Meerut, ...	10,201	8	0
Mirzapur, ...	1,774	0	0
Moradabad, ...	2,524	4	0
Muttra, ...	8,520	0	0
Muzaffarnagar, ...	3,233	8	0
Roorkee, ...	578	13	6
Saharanpur, ...	3,367	12	0
Shahjahanpur, ...	1,500	0	0
Total Rs. ...	49,149	4	9

9. In the districts mentioned in the subjoined statement the Collectors received in subscriptions, and, under the sanction of the committee, applied to local requirements the sums therein shown:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allahabad, ...	100	2	0
Banda, ...	1,718	2	11
Ghazipur, ...	5,372	6	10
Gorakhpur, ...	5,084	10	1
Hamirpur, ...	2,607	10	7
Jhansi, ...	208	4	10
Basti, ...	754	6	5
Total Rs. ...	15,845	11	8

10. The districts of Fatehpur and Aligarh gave no contribution to the fund, nor did the district and wealthy city of Benares. Of the sum subscribed in the district of Muttra, no less than Rs. 7,000 were the gift of Seths Gobind Das and Lachhman Das of Muttra, who received the thanks of Government for their liberality. Subscriptions were raised in the district of Azamgarh, and, it is believed, expended to meet local requirements ; no account of these subscriptions or of their disbursements has come to the hands of the committee.

11. The total amount of subscriptions received by the committee and by the district officers, over which the committee has had control, is Rs. 64,995-0-5.

12. Before the full amount subscribed was received, the committee drew from the treasury the sum of Rs. 13,036-12-4, being the amount contributed by the Government under the order before mentioned.

The committee has therefore to account for Rs. 78,031-12-9.

13 The sum of Rs 15 000 was subscribed and remitted by *the inhabitants* of Bombay for the relief of sufferers from famine in the North Western Provinces. *When the gravity of the* crisis in the North West had disappeared, and it had been ascertained that the sums subscribed in these Provinces *would* be adequate to meet local requirements, it came to the knowledge of the committee that distress existed in Scinde, for the relief of which an appeal to Bombay was probable, the committee therefore replaced at the disposal of the *subscribers in Bombay the Rs* 15,000 which had been remitted from that Presidency

14 The central relief committee in Calcutta announced to this committee a resolution passed by it declaring that the funds received from subscribers in England were available for the relief of the distressed in the North Western Provinces The committee for the North Western Provinces, finding that its funds were *amply sufficient*, did not avail itself of this resolution

15 Before discussing the particulars of the expenditure incurred under the *sanction of the committee, it will be convenient to state* that the extent of population and the incidence of Government revenue per acre have been taken from the census tables recently published, and that the number of persons stated to have been employed on public works has been ascertained from a return obtained from the Department of Public Works, which apparently does not include the number of persons employed on works of which the expense was defrayed from local funds

16 Relief was given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food and cash The cooked and uncooked food consisted chiefly of the cheaper grains, such as dâl, bajra, gram, barley *and common rice, and the flower of the mahua tree The sick and infirm* under medical direction received more nutritious diet Relief in cash was distributed principally to *parda nashin* women

17 The miscellaneous expenditure (where it is not otherwise stated) includes these cash payments It also includes charges for the construction of poorhouses, for the provision of culinary vessels, firewood, cotton for the employment of those able to spin, and medical assistance and medicines

18 The district officers submitted accounts showing the particulars of the *expenditure weekly, and these accounts have been carefully scrutinized by the committee.*

19 The following is an account of the operations of the committee in the distressed districts —

[illegible] the first for mention because the
a copy of a carefully
[illegible]sion, and, putting
aside the peculiar circumstances of the district, many of the remarks made by Mr Oldham are, it is believed, applicable to the other districts in which operations for the relief of distress were carried out under the supervision of the committee

The features which distinguish Ghazipur from the districts last mentioned are the greater density of its *population, its* production of valuable crops other than food crops, circumstances which conduce to a third difference—its greater reliance on imports for its food supply, and lastly, as compared with some of the other districts, its enjoyment of greater facilities for *importation in the* shape of railroad and river communications with foreign markets

The average population of Ghazipur is estimated at 620 persons to the square mile. The incidence of the Government revenue per acre is Re 1 1-4 to the total area, Re 1 1-7 to the area under settlement, and Re 1-8-0 to the area under cultivation The Officiating Collector estimates the area under cultivation at 1,000,000 acres, and he considers that of this 20,000 are devoted to opium, 10,000 to indigo, 40,000 to rose and oil seeds, and 100,000 to sugarcane Thus a total of 175,000 acres are abstracted from the total area under cultivation to produce crops other than grain crops.

To meet the deficit in the food supply, the Officiating Collector calculates that in ordinary years from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains are annually imported by rail, and a yet larger quantity by road and river. From 1st October, 1873, to 1st October, 1874, the importations by rail amounted to no less than 864,728½ maunds. This increase was doubtless in some measure due to the reduction of freight, but still more to the circumstance that whereas in ordinary years the district draws much of its supplies from Bengal, and the grain from Bengal is introduced by road and river, in the year ending 1st October, 1874, the bulk of the food supply was obtained from the North-West and the Punjab. The increase in importation by rail was, in addition to these causes, mainly due to the failure of the kharif crop in the district.

The Officiating Collector insists on the fact that the whole of this importation was effected by private enterprize, and the circumstance is certainly noteworthy. The disaster in Orissa has been frequently made the text of diatribes against the science of political economy. It has been urged that the ordinary rules of that science are inapplicable to the circumstances of India. This objection, when taken to the rule that demand begets supply, merely comes to what every political economist would allow, that the rule is only applicable when there are facilities for the supply. There must be the article available, the means of transport, the wealth with which it can be purchased by the importer, the energy which sets the importer in motion, and the retail distributer. In Orissa several of these essentials were found wanting. In Ghazipur they were all present, grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the railroad conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributers merely extended operations to which they were habituated, and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to provide funds.

In dealing with famines it may be found necessary, according to the peculiar exigencies of the crisis or the circumstances of the locality, to provide any one or more of the facilities above mentioned.

If a Government recognizes it as an incumbent duty to protect its subjects from famine, it may have to bring the food required within the reach of the importer, to supply the means of transport, or itself to take the place of the importer or distributer, or it may have only to furnish funds to importers and distributers to enable them to extend their operations; but inasmuch as any interference on the part of the Government may tend to check private enterprize by rendering its gains hazardous, it is obvious that, where it is possible, the interference of Government should be limited to those matters which private enterprize cannot achieve, or can only achieve with assistance. The provision of access to foreign markets by railroad or water communications is a work, in the present condition of India, generally beyond the means of private enterprize, and therefore the intervention of the Government in this matter is essential.

There can also be no question of the soundness of the policy pursued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, during the recent crisis in offering to importers and distributers advances to enable them to extend their operations. This amplification of the ordinary channels of trade educates and stimulates private enterprize; and where a sufficient number of importers and distributers are provided with funds, so as to secure healthy competition, the cost of the importation and distribution of the food supply, when carried out by private enterprize, will probably be found far less than it would be were the same work accomplished by the agency of a staff of officials suddenly called into existence to meet the emergency. The importers and distributers bring their experience to bear on the work, their private interest inculcates the strictest economy, and they keep and check their own accounts. The importations into the district of Ghazipur during the scarcity of 1873-74 go to show that in this country private enterprize is equal to meet such crises where the normal conditions exist which are essential to the operation of the law of supply and demand. Although the committee is not in possession of figures which would enable it to speak with

certainty upon the subject, it is believed that large importations of food grains also reached the other distressed districts in these Provinces through private enterprize.

The main feature which is common to Ghazipur and the other distressed districts is the poverty of the labouring classes The Officiating Collector states that at a time when there is more than the ordinary demand for labour, indigo planters pay mate weeders four-fifths of an anna per diem, and common weeders three-fifths, and that, excepting in harvest time, a ploughman with a pair of oxen receives for himself and his cattle only two annas per diem

Cash wages are, however by no means the rule in villages in the North West The proprietors ordinarily pay their labourers a certain allowance of grain, and on rare occasions a rupee or two to buy clothes The greater portion of the land being held in small parcels by proprietors or tenants, no sooner does scarcity manifest itself, than the hired servants are, as is pointed out by Mr Oldham, discharged, being sometimes replaced by the members of the family who in ordinary seasons would not labour in the fields Again, in an Indian village, which, as Mr Oldham has pointed out, is in itself a kind of small community, the occurrence of dearth deprives of employment the village artizans, such as weavers and blacksmiths Even in richer countries high prices of food check the retail trade in all articles with which the consumer can for a time dispense The small wages of the village artizan, which are ordinarily paid in grain, afford no reserve to which he can have recourse when employment fails or his wages are unpaid Lastly, the charity habitually practised by the natives of India, in the support of the aged, the infirm, and the religious mendicant, comes to an end with the small funds out of which it was doled The general indigence of the small proprietary and labouring classes causes the effects of a bad harvest to be felt more immediately than in a country in which these classes are either themselves richer, or dwell amongst, and in a measure depend for their employment on, a wealthy proprietary body It is therefore absolutely essential, in order to ward off from the people of this country the evils of famine, that energetic measures should be taken on the first threat of the calamity

In Ghazipur, as in the other distressed districts, the cause of the dearth of 1873-74 is to be found in the failure of the kharif crop, on which the poor principally depend for their food supply

The central committee remitted, for the relief of distress in this district the sum of Rs 5,354-12 3, and the subscriptions collected by the district officers amounted to Rs. 5,372-6-10, making together Rs. 10,727-3-1

Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fourteen rations of cooked food were distributed, at a cost of Rs 1,348 4-7, and 148,649 rations of uncooked food, at a cost of Rs 4,305 8 1, while Rs 742 0 5 were distributed in cash to 4 100 persons The balance, Rs 3,831 6-0, has been appropriated to the relief of sufferers from inundation, as will be hereafter explained

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed are shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works The average cost of a day's ration of cooked food is shown as eleven pies, but as the whole of the sums entered as miscellaneous expenditure are shown as expended in cash donations, it appears that the sums charged in other districts under this head are included in the cost of the cooked rations in the Ghazipur return The average cost of a ration of uncooked food is shown as less than six pies

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works
February,	65 46	806
March	66 605	1 247
April,	7 759	647
May,	2,227	689
June	2 521	956
July,	7 831	

It will be seen that the necessity for relief greatly diminished in this district when the harvesting of the rabi crops commenced.

The number of persons employed on relief works shown in the above table is taken from a return obtained from the office of the Department of Public Works. The return furnished by the Officiating Collector shows a considerably larger number, possibly because in it are included persons employed on works of which the cost was defrayed from local funds. The rates of wage originally paid to persons employed on relief works was one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman. In February the rates were reduced to one and one-fifth anna for each man, four-fifths of an anna for each woman, and three-fifths of an anna for each child; and subsequently to four-fifths of an anna for each man, three-fifths of an anna for each woman, and two-fifths of an anna for each child.

20. *Gorakhpur.*—In this district the number of persons to the square mile is 441; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is Re. 1-9-6 on the total area, Re. 1-10-2 on the area paying revenue, and Rs. 2-11-2 on the area cultivated.

Mr. Simson reported on the 2nd March, 1874, that the kharif crop had almost totally failed, and that less than the ordinary area was under cultivation for the rabi crops.

The district officers collected in subscriptions Rs. 5,084-10-1, and the committee remitted Rs. 7,704-0-1, making a total of Rs. 12,788-10-2. The sum of Rs. 12,383-15-11 was expended in providing 175,149 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the sum of Rs. 5,981-12-1.

The average cost of a daily ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was therefore about $7\frac{1}{6T}$ pies.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
March, ...	36,532	21,825
April, ...	38,840	73,261
May, ...	30,415	78,059
June, ...	17,409	29,344

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations was distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

21. *Basti.*—In this district the population is 528 to the square mile; the average incidence of Government revenue per acre is Re. 0-11-11 to the total area, Re. 0-12-3 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-1-8 to the cultivated area.

The circumstances of the district much resembled those of Gorakhpur.

The sum of Rs. 7,358-8 was remitted by the committee, and accounts have been received of the expenditure of Rs. 7,982-12-9 in providing 106,741 rations, and in meeting Rs. 1,967-13-11, miscellaneous expenditure. The average cost per ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was about $10\frac{8}{10}$ pies.

A balance of Rs. 130-1-8 remains to be accounted for or remitted to the committee.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
April, ...	5,843	56,697
May, ...	11,794	125,908
June, ...	24,650	49,936
July, ...	23,857	...
August, ...	20,663	...
September, ...	14,159	...

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

22. *Hamirpur.*—The population of this district is shown as 231 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-10, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and to the cultivated area Re. 1-5-8.

The Collector reported that a succession of bad seasons had reduced the people to such poverty that many were starving. The Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western

Provinces, in his report for 1873, had brought to the notice of the Government the miserable condition of the people in several parganas of this and the adjoining district of Banda, reporting that many appeared to him bordering on starvation. The normal condition of the district will account for the circumstance that the rise in the price of food grains throughout the North-Western Provinces was specially felt there.

The district officers collected Rs 2,607 10 7, the committee remitted Rs 4,236-4 0, making a total of Rs 6,843 14-7. Of this sum, Rs 6 530-8-0 has been accounted for in providing 115,519 rations and meeting Rs 2,387 7-5, miscellaneous charges, the average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges being somewhat under 7 pies. A balance of Rs 313-6-7 remains to be remitted to the committee.

	Number of rations distributed	Number of persons on relief works.
April,	9 254	1 323
May, ...	13 551	1 640
June ...	14 045	1 955
July	16 707	...
August	21 632	
September,	20 408	...
October ...	7 832	

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

The Collector attributes the increase in the numbers relieved in July partly to the closing of relief works, and partly to the fact that, owing to the incessant rains, employment in the fields in weeding, &c., was not procurable.

From the circumstance that only 1,955 persons were employed on relief works in June it is obvious that the closing of the relief works can hardly account for the increase in August and September. It is more probable that employment in the fields was scarce, and that until the chief grain crops the produce of the kharif, were harvested, the poverty of the landholders in the district prevented them from maintaining hired labourers and dependents.

23. In *Banda* and *Karwi* the population averages 240 to the square mile the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re 0-11 9, to the area under settlement Re 0 12 1, and to the cultivated area Re 1 6 7.

The circumstances of the district appear to resemble those of Hamirpur, and the observations recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1873 apply, as has been stated, to several of the parganas of Banda.

The sum of Rs 1,514 12 0 was collected by the district officers, and the sum of Rs 5,914 12 0 was remitted by the committee, and Rs 203 6-11 were received as sale proceeds of the products of labour for which material was provided by the local committee. Of the total receipts, Rs 7,632 14 11, Rs 4,747 7-4 were expended in food rations, Rs 826-11-3 in out-door relief, and Rs 1 488-10-1 in miscellaneous charges. The average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was somewhat less than 7 pies. A balance of Rs 570 2-3 remains to be accounted for or returned to the committee.

	Number of rations distributed	Number of persons on relief works
March ...	42 247	3 916
April, ...	34 8	941
May ...	28 660	329
June ...	13 876	99
July, ...	6 402	...

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed is shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

It will be seen that the number employed on relief works in Banda is small as compared with the number of rations distributed. This is probably to be attributed to the circumstance that the distressed population were scattered over so large an area that it would have been necessary to open a number of relief works at an

inordinate expense, whereas at a much less expense relief was afforded to small groups of distressed persons at each tahsil centre. In Karwi there were no relief works. The pressure of distress in the district was apparently relieved immediately on the harvesting of the rabi crop.

24. *Jhansi.*—In this district the average population is 203 to the square mile, and the average incidence of the Government revenue per acre is to the total area Re. 0-7-6, to the area under settlement Re. 0-8-3, and to the cultivated area Re. 0-15-9.

The sum of Rs. 208-4-10 was collected in the district, and expended in 4,901 rations; the average cost of a day's ration, *including* miscellaneous expenditure, which is not distinguished in the accounts of this district, being somewhat in excess of 8 pics.

					Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
March,	...	...	...	...	276	708
April,	...	...	...	...	5·0	720
May,	...	...	...	...	1,559	913
June,	...	...	...	...	1,491	861
July,	...	...	...	...	1,192	...

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations were disributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

25. *Allahabad.*—In this district there is a population of 507 persons to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is to the total area Re. 1-3-6, to the area under cultivation Re. 1-8-9, and to the cultivated area Rs. 2-0-8.

The Collector reported that although there was no actual famine, many persons residing in the parganas of Barah and Khairagarh are so poor that the slightest rise of prices affects them. In ordinary seasons about 80 persons are fed at a poorhouse at Mega, the expenses of which are met by the zemindars of the two parganas. In the spring of 1874 the number of necessitous poor increased so largely that an application for assistance was made to the committee. The committee accordingly remitted to the Collector Rs. 1,915-10-10, making, with a sum of Rs. 100-2-0 collected in the district, a total of Rs. 2,015-12-10. This sum was expended in providing 33,502 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the amount of Rs. 401-4-2. Excluding miscellaneous charges, the average cost of a day's ration was about 9 pies.

No relief works were, it is believed, opened in this district.

The stress of the scarcity was most felt in this district in the months of April, May, and June. In April 8,622 rations were distributed; in May 12,682.

The number fell to 9,318 in June and to 682 in July, when extraordinary measures of relief were discontinued.

26. In addition to the sums above shown as expended, the committee made grants for the relief of distress occasioned by sudden calamity other than *dearth*, and pressing the more severely on the people by reason of the high price of food. Thus in several small townships or hamlets of Ghazipur the dwellings of the population were destroyed by violent rains and abnormal inundations. Immediately on the occurrence of the disaster, the Collector remitted Rs. 500 for the relief of the indigent poor in Ballia, an expenditure which was at once sanctioned, while grants to the extent of Rs. 3,331-6-0 have been made to assist the people in rebuilding their houses.

27. A like calamity in Shahjahanpur necessitated a grant of Rs. 3,000; while, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 121-8 was remitted for the assistance of the inhabitants of Dumdumwa, in the district of Benares, whose houses were destroyed by fire.

28. On the closing of the Banda poorhouses, a sum of Rs 900 was granted to the Reverend J Hill, of Banda, on his undertaking to take charge of some bed-ridden paupers for whom it was necessary to provide a home

29 The charges of the central committee for clerk, peon, postages, &c., amount to Rs 288 2-3

30 There has been expended in the whole a sum of Rs 52,251-0 6, and there remains in the hands of the committee, including Rs 1,013 10-6 to be accounted for by district officers, a balance of Rs 26,780 12 5 Of this balance, it is proposed to devote Rs 13,306-12-4 to the repayment to Government of the like amount contributed at the commencement of the committee's operations, as the equivalent of subscriptions received up to that date, and to invest the residue in Government paper, to be available for expenditure in any future famine or scarcity

31 Many of the working members of the executive committee are now absent from Allahabad, so that I am unable to circulate this report for their consideration and approval. I am sure I may venture to express, on behalf of all the members, their obligation to the district officers and local committees by whom the work of relief has been carried out. Information has at all times been freely supplied to the central committee, satisfactory accounts of expenditure furnished, and a careful selection of the objects for charity and economy in expenditure appear to have been kept in view in all the districts in which operations have been carried on under the direction of the central committee

32 In conclusion, I have also to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the committee by the Honorary Secretary, Mr W. Tyrrell, C S

I have, &c.,

CHARLES A TURNER,

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Famine Committee, North-Western Provinces

PARTICULARS OF RELIEF OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICERS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

District.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Allahabad, ...	March, ...	2,168	119 3 0	...	...	95 11 9	2,168	214 14 9	Local subscriptions, ...	100 2 0
	April, ...	8,031	107 1 6	691	38 10 9	19 0 7	8,622	494 12 10	Remitted by Committee, ...	2,000 0 0
	May, ...	3,128	161 1 0	9,551	147 10 6	199 0 6	12,682	807 15 0		
	June, ...	4,087	184 5 11	5,261	256 0 5	42 9 4	9,318	482 15 8		2,100 2 0
	July, ...	...	...	682	30 4 7	14 14 0	682	45 2 7	Deduct expenditure, ...	2,015 12 10
	Total, ...	17,414	871 11 5	16,038	772 10 3	401 4 2	33,502	2,015 12 10	Balance refunded to Committee, ...	54 5 2
Banda and Karwi, ...	February, ...	1,920	100 7 9	...	...	...	1,920	100 7 9		
	March, ...	42,217	1,771 10 7½	...	...	...	42,247	1,771 10 7½	Local subscriptions, ...	1,718 2 11
	April, ...	34,189	1,228 1 5½	...	...	...	34,189	1,228 1 5½	Government grant, ...	1,514 12 0
	May, ...	28,660	850 10 10	...	...	...	28,660	850 10 10	Remitted by Committee, ...	4,400 0 0
	June, ...	13,876	431 9 6	...	...	...	13,876	431 9 6		
	July, ...	6,102	215 13 9	...	...	...	6,102	215 13 9		7,632 14 11
	August, ...	2,576	83 13 9	...	...	...	2,576	83 13 5	Deduct expenditure, ...	7,062 12 8
	September, ...	1,513	51 2 8	...	...	...	1,513	51 2 8		
	October, ...	414	14 1 4	...	...	...	414	14 1 4	Balance to be accounted for, ...	570 2 3
	Outdoor relief and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	2,315 5 4	...	2,315 5 4		
	Total, ...	*131,827	1,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	131,827	7,062 12 8		
Basti, ...	March, ...	1,675	115 6 1	415	22 0 10	79 0 7	2,120	216 7 6	Local subscriptions, ...	754 6 5
	April, ...	1,782	324 12 5	1,061	52 10 3	158 10 4	5,843	536 1 0	Remitted by Committee, ...	7,350 0 0
	May, ...	3,891	566 12 9	2,903	126 13 1	290 3 10	11,794	983 13 11	Amount sent from Daudumwa, ...	8 8 0
	June, ...	16,463	1,102 1 8	8,187	367 9 6	276 5 0	21,650	1,746 0 2		
	July, ...	11,725	924 0 9	9,132	402 8 9	433 3 0	23,857	1,764 12 6		8,112 14 5
	August, ...	11,987	762 11 9½	8,676	307 4 11¼	291 15 1	20,663	1,362 0 1	Deduct expenditure, ...	7,982 12 9
	September, ...	8,109	525 12 5½	6,350	234 4 11¾	358 1 2	14,459	1,118 2 7		
	October, ...	1,851	119 0 8	1,501	60 15 8	75 6 8	3,355	255 7 0	Balance to be accounted for, ...	130 1 8
	Total, ...	68,486	4,410 10 7	38,255	1,574 4 3	1,967 13 11	106,741	7,982 12 9		

*In these Districts no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.

Ghazipur †	February	65 467	1 704 5 0			140 2 6	65 467	1 844 7 6
	March	66 605	1,801 5 3	...		333 4 5	66 605	2 133 9 8
	April	7 759	388 14 7			224 8 0	7 759	613 6 7
	May	2 227	82 14 10		..		2 227	82 14 10
	June	2 521	137 14 6			0 10 0	2,521	138 8 6
	July	7 831	287 5 1			4 7 6	7 831	291 12 7
		7 551	448 4 3		..	20 0 0	7 551	468 4 3
	September	7 733	877 8 3			20 0 0	7 733	397 8 3
	October	8 569	425 4 11	...			8 569	425 4 11
	Total	‡ 116 263	§ 5 653 12 8			‖ 742 0 5	176 263	6 395 13 1

Local subscriptions 5 372 6 10
Government grant, 4 854 12 3
Remitted by Committee 500 0 0
10 727 3 1

Deduct expenditure in relief of sufferers from scarcity Rs. 5 395 13 1 (A. P.)
Ditto from destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges 500 0 0
6 895 13 1

Balance reserved for further relief of the town Ballia 3 831 6 0

† In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles

‡ This includes 4 100 persons relieved by cash donations

§ This includes the cost both of cooked and uncooked rations.

‖ This sum was wholly expended in cash donations

Gorakhpur	February	17 171	420 6 2	14 577	202 11 1	138 14 6	31 748	761 15 9
	March	24 951	926 3 4	11 581	220 0 4	599 6 11	36 532	1 738 10 7
	April	26 301	1 188 11 2½	12 539	300 10 10½	695 2 8	38 840	2 184 8 9½
	May	21 857	1 079 1 10	8,558	247 6 6½	613 9 0	30 415	1 933 1 4½
	June	12 820	772 14 10	4 589	137 15 9	160 7 7	17 409	1 071 6 2
	July	6 831	391 9 10	3 671	105 11 10	208 11 9	10,502	06 1 5
	August,	4 563	253 5 10	2 994	82 10 1	154 10 9	7 557	490 10 8
	September	1 366	58 10 9	780	21 1 6	**6 8 10 0	2 146	698 6 3
	¶ Poor house hospital charges					2 799 2 11		2 799 2 11
	Total,	115 860	5 083 15 9½	59 289	1 3 8 4 0½	5 991 12 1	175 149	12 383 15 11

Local subscriptions 5 084 10 1
Government grant, .. 2 454 0 1
Remitted by Committee 5 250 0 0
12 88 10 2

Deduct expenditure, 12,383 15 11

Balance refunded to Committee .. 404 10 3

¶ 1 247 persons were admitted from 1st June to October 1874

** In this are included charges for the constructions of poor-houses incurred in previous months

Hamirpur	February	3 5 9	146 3 2	1 057	22 9 3		4 586	168 13 0
	March	6 340	277 0 1	1 073	23 15 1		7 413	300 15 2
	April	5 334	233 1 9	3 920	134 3 11	20 3 6	9 254	447 9 2
	May	3,58	489 8 10			133 13 1	18 581	623 2 11
	June	12 137	476 5 4	1 909	39 8 0	59 15 0	14 045	575 12 4
	July	13,189	510 10 5	3 518	76 6 3	435 4 5	16 707	1,021 5 2
	August	15 597	524 4 5½	5 035	105 0 0½	322 5 4	2 632	1 051 9 10
	September	15 496	561 12 5	4 9 2	98 15 11	9 5 11 4	20 408	1 634 7 11
	October	5 082	224 13 10	1 750	36 7 6	361 13	7 832	623 2 4
	November,	61	3 4 5			78 5 9	61	81 10 2
	Total	92,736	3 606 14 7½	23 163	536 1 11½	2 387 7 5	115 519	6,530 8 0

Local subscriptions 3 607 10 7
Government grant, 2 236 4 0
Remitted by Committee, 1 000 0 0
6 843 14 7

Deduct expenditure 6 530 8 0

Balance to be accounted for, 313 6 7

Particulars of Relief Operations of the District Officers in the N.-W. Provinces—(concluded.)

District.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jhansi,* ...	March, ...	276	17 7 2	...	...	...	276	17 7 2	Local subscriptions, ... 208 4 10
	April, ...	380	27 2 6	...	...	...	380	27 2 6	Expenditure, ... 208 4 10
	May, ...	1,559	56 4 7	...	...	...	1,559	56 4 7	* In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.
	June, ...	1,494	52 13 7	...	...	...	1,494	52 13 7	
	July, ...	1,192	54 9 0	...	...	...	1,192	54 9 0	
	Total, ...	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	...	n 01	208 4 10	

District.		No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Average cost of relief.	Total expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Allahabad,	...	17,414	671 14 5	10,088	712 10 5	401 6 2	77,502	0 0 9	2,045 12 10	[illegible]	Rs. 54 6 2 refunded to Committee
Banda,	...	151,827	4,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	151,827	0 0 7	7,062 12 8	510 2 8	
Basti,	...	68,496	4,440 10 7	28,255	1,574 4 5	1,967 13 11	106,741	0 0 $10\frac{1}{5}$	7,982 12 9	180 1 8	
Ghazipur,	...	176,263	5,452 12 8	...	...	742 0 5	176,263	0 0 $6\frac{3}{5}$	6,595 13 1	..	Rs. 404-10-3 refunded to Committee.
Gorakhpur,	...	115,860	5,082 15 $9\frac{1}{2}$	59,880	1,818 4 $0\frac{1}{2}$	8,091 15 1	175,149	0 0 $7\frac{1}{5}$	10,363 15 11	...	
Hamirpur,	...	88,226	5,606 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$	86,193	836 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	2,267 7 6	118,419	0 0 7	8,880 8 0	813 6 7	
Jhansi,	...	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	...	4,901	0 0 8	208 4 10	...	
Total,	...	607,087	24,812 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	184,616	4,941 4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	15,786 14 4	743,808	...	49,410 0 1	1,518 6 7	

		Amount remitted.	No. of families relieved.	Average cost of relief.	Amount expended.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Benares (given to sufferers from fire in village Damdumwa)	...	100 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Rs. [illegible] sent to Basti
Ghazipur (given to sufferers from destruction of town Ballia by the Ganges)	...	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
Shahjahanpur (given to sufferers from inundation)	...	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Total,	...	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	

(COPY)

No 82.

FROM

THE OFFG SECY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE,
AND COMMERCE,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1875.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1 of the 1st of January last, submitting the reports of the local officers on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, together with a narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces—of your letter No 4 of the 11th of January, forwarding the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on the conduct of the civil officers engaged in the relief operations—of your letter No 9 of the 29th of January, forwarding Mr Elliot's report on the scarcity in Basti—and of your letter No 13 of the 11th instant, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North Western Provinces.

2 Considerable apprehension was felt by Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, lest the unusual deficiency of the rains in the season of 1873 should occasion an extensive failure of the [illegible] and early in November reports on the state of the crops and the prospects [illegible] season were called for from the local officers The information received [illegible] no scarcity was anticipated excepting in the eastern districts, in [illegible] a serious failure of the crops

3 Sir William Muir had successfully dealt with a period [illegible] 1868 69, and the Government of India left to him with confidence [illegible] should be made for the distress that was expected to occur [illegible] were ready to give to the North-W[illegible] which he might require, and authorise[illegible] once such relief works as he m[illegible] William Muir's opinion no considerable difficulty was [illegible] the districts where the rice cro[illegible] of India found, when they [illegible] November, 1873, that all th[illegible] taken which the occasion [illegible]

* Despatch from Viceroy to Secretary of State B of November 12th, 1873

† Despatch from Government of India to Secretary of State Cl, November 21st 1873

4 The fear that the failure of the win[illegible] more serious calamity of a failure of the spring [illegible] ter rains which, thou[illegible] ary and in the beg[illegible] quote the words of [illegible] and through it [illegible] for a year of fa[illegible] and means were thus afforded for [illegible] failure of the winter crops. On the [illegible] the satisfaction of being able to [illegible] had taken every necessary [illegible]

‡ Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No 7 January 30th, No 9 February 6th, and No. 11 February 13th 1874.

report of the Central Famine Relief Committee as to the trade of the district of Ghazipur. It is calculated that in ordinary years this district imports by rail from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains, besides importations by river. From the 1st of October, 1873, to the 1st of October, 1874, the importations by rail alone amounted to no less than 865,000 maunds. The Relief Committee lay great stress upon this example of the promptness with which supplies are brought forward in India to meet a sudden demand. They truly observe that where, as in the case of Ghazipur, "grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely extended operations to which they were habituated, and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to supply funds," there can be no necessity for any interference by Government with the provision of supplies. A still more striking instance of this was given in South Behar; about ten times the quantity of grain imported into Ghazipur was poured by merchants into South Behar, and prevented any dearth of food throughout all that tract of country. The necessity of the interposition of Government arose in Orissa in 1866, and in North Behar during the past year, from the absence of all or some of the conditions enumerated by the Committee. The manner in which the demand has been met by an extension of the ordinary operations of trade, where those conditions existed, is very satisfactory: it supplies a valuable confirmation of the opinion which the Government of India have expressed, that the causes which have hitherto rendered interference indispensable on certain occasions will gradually be removed as the means of communication are extended and the wealth of the country increases.

16. The operations of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces, as described in their report, were well conducted and successful. It is satisfactory to observe that funds were liberally subscribed, and that there was no need to take advantage of the offer of assistance tendered by the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. The distress never assumed such dimensions in the North-Western Provinces as to prevent charitable relief being distributed under the directions of the Relief Committees,—an arrangement which was made on former occasions with advantage. The same course was followed in many parts of Bengal last year; it was only departed from in the case of those districts where the scarcity was so wide-spread that it would have been impossible, without serious risk of failure, to have made use of these agencies for the purpose of dealing with it. I am to request that you will convey to Mr. Justice Turner and to the Members and Secretary of the Relief Committee at Allahabad the thanks of the Government of India for their services, and for their able and interesting report.

17. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir William Muir for the foresight and good judgment which he has shown in dealing with the scarcity, as well as for the cordial and valuable assistance which he rendered to the Government of Bengal upon several occasions during the period of greatest difficulty in the Lower Provinces. I am to convey to Sir John Strachey the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the judicious and able manner in which he prevented the measures of relief from being abused as soon as the substantial safety of the affected districts was secured; and I am to express the entire concurrence of the Government of India with the approbation which Sir John Strachey has bestowed upon the Collectors, the Officers of Government, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who were actively engaged upon the relief operations. The experience of the past year in the North-Western Provinces shows the soundness of the means adopted for dealing with scarcity of limited extent, under circumstances which gave rise to no serious apprehensions of an extensive dearth of food.

I have, &c.,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Ind